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The Irish Times.

SPECIAL EXTRA

VOL. LVIII. NO.—18,364. DUBLIN. SUNDAY. FEBRUARY 6. 1916. PRICE ONE PENNY

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated) not exceeding 3 lines, 2/6 each insertion; 4 or more lines, 8d. per line. Notices that have appeared in this paper will be repeated in the Weekly Irish Times at half the foregoing rates. Post Office Orders payable to IRISH TIMES, LIMITED.

BIRTHS.

HETHERINGTON—February 3, 1916, at Tullylost, Kildare, the wife of W. HETHERINGTON, of a son.

MINCHIN—February 4, 1916, at 89 Lower Baggot street, the wife of EDWARD A. MINCHIN, Esq., Dairy Hall, Mullingar, of a son.

DEATHS.

DUNCAN WILSON—February 2, 1916, at her residence, 8 Oxford row, Lansdown road, Bath, ELLEN DUNCAN-WILSON, formerly of Carrickfergus, aged 78 years.

KERMODE—February 3, 1916, at 33 Park place, Cardiff, GEORGE FRANCIS, second surviving son of the late ROBERT BOYD KERMODE, of this city, aged 37 years. "For ever with the Lord."

MITCHELL—On February 1, 1916, at his residence, 8 Lansdowne place, Clifton, Bristol, the Rev. JAMES CHARLES MITCHELL, eldest son of the Rev. Prebendary Mitchell.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

BOYD—Officially reported missing in Gallipoli since August 10, now unofficially reported killed in action, BARRY, D Company ("Pals"), 7th Batt. R.D.F., very loving and dearly loved eldest son of WILLIE and DAISY BOYD, Glensavage, Blackrock, aged 19 years and 9 months.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. HARRY MURPHY, 37 Grosvenor road, Rathgar, desire to express their heartfelt thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy received on the death of their beloved daughter (Mrs. Weatherhill Penney).

IN MEMORIAM.

PHELAN—In loving memory of JAMES PHELAN, Irish Guards, dearly loved son of Peter and Mary Phelan, 30 Williams' place, South Circular road, Dublin, killed in action at La Bassee, 6th February, 1915. R.I.P.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4.

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THE STUDENTS' PAGE OF THE WEEKLY IRISH TIMES
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THE GERMANS IN POLAND.

ATTEMPTS TO WIN THE PEOPLE.

INSIDIOUS TACTICS.

French leader writers are beginning to turn anxious eyes towards Poland, in view of Germany's skilful tactics to draw the Poles into the camp of the Central Powers. The *Humanité* observes that it is high time to point out the danger which threatens the cause of the Allies in Poland. The sudden change of system and policy on the part of the Germans in their treatment of the Poles demands our closest attention.

The Germans have replaced the first Governor by the courteous Von Heffel, and are reigning on the Poles concessions of liberties for which they have sighed in vain for well-nigh a century. These concessions cannot leave them indifferent, and it is infinitely regrettable that it has been left to the Germans to take these initiatives.

The Germans have, of course, their own selfish ends in view. There are still in Poland several hundred thousand young men—the journal estimates them at 400,000—whom the Germans may hope to enrol in their ranks.

The Poles, remarks the *Humanité*, would not be likely to be hoodwinked if they had to deal solely with the Prussians, the oppressors of their brethren in Posen. But there is Austria, who has always treated the Poles with the greatest consideration, and now holds out the bait of a union of all the Poles under the sceptre of the Hapsburgs—the resurrection of a great Poland, with the Archduke Karl Stefan as Viceroy.

The Poles, continues the *Humanité*, have confidence in the word of France and England. Both France and England are silent, and make as though they do not know the Poles. Now the great fear of the Poles is lest their fate and future be treated as the internal business of a single Power, whereas it is essentially a European question. Germany must, at all costs, be prevented from establishing in Poland one of her kinglets. The Poles themselves would, a thousand times over, prefer a Russian or English Sovereign.

M. Edmund Privat, in *L'Information*, writes in the same vein. He declares also that the solution desired by the Poles is "a free and independent State, with a Russian or English Sovereign.

"If Russia," he adds, "would allow the Polish question to be made a European problem, and Poland were promised her independence by the Allies, I think their appeal would be listened to."

SAILOR KILLED.

The body of a sailor, about 35, was found on the North-Western line, near Blisworth, on Saturday. A train left Eusten on Friday, and when it reached Blisworth the occupant of one compartment reported that his fellow-passenger had disappeared while he slept.

THE WAR WEEK BY WEEK.

A CRITICAL REVIEW.

(I.)

GERMAN ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

The outstanding feature of the past week's news is the culmination and the cessation of the German attacks on the western front, which had been steadily growing in intensity towards the end of the preceding week. They have moved from north to south, from the Belgian coast to the region of the Somme (not far north of the point where the lines approach nearest to Paris) in a manner suggestive of a research by the enemy for the weakest point in the Allied line. All the attacks were delivered at, or near, points where there is inherently a certain element of weakness—namely, points of junction between different bodies of the Allied forces. The distribution of these forces is roughly as follows:—From the sea-coast along the line of the Yser to a point north of Ypres the front is held by the Belgian Army and a French body. At the point north of Ypres, this French body makes contact with the left wing of the British First Army. The front is continued by the British First and Second Armies to the neighbourhood of Loos, immediately north of Lens. Here there interposes a French Army, which occupies the line in Artois down to a point south of Arras. From this point to the River



Somme is the front of the British Third Army. The Somme itself is the dividing line between the right wing of the British Third Army and the left wing of the main French Armies; from the Somme south to Compiègne, and thence eastwards, the front is wholly French. All the points of junction which this distribution involves, with the exception of the point in the region of Arras where the left wing of the British Third Army touches the right of the French Army interposed between it and the Second and First Armies, were tested by the Germans in the course of their recent attacks. They delivered, or attempted to deliver, assaults on the front of the Yser; in the neighbourhood of Loos and further south against the French in Artois; and, most intensely of all, at the point of junction north and south of the Somme. Only one of these attempts achieved any appreciable success. The attacks at two points on the Yser, in spite of an intense artillery preparation in the course of which twenty thousand shells were expended, were crushed before the assaulting infantry were clear of their trenches. An attack on the British salient east of Loos was repulsed with more difficulty, but with equal success. There were some slight, but unimportant, fluctuations of the French front further south in Artois. The enemy's only real success was secured at the point of junction on the Somme. North of the river the front of the British Third Army's right wing held firm. But immediately south of the river the extreme of the French left wing was driven out of the village of Frise, with the loss of about thirteen hundred prisoners and some machine-guns. The French were under a tactical disability in that their forces at this point were enclosed in a sharp north and south angle of the Somme—an unfordable stream. It was, therefore, difficult to reinforce the troops holding Frise, who had the disadvantage of fighting with the river at their backs, and consequently being unable to disengage themselves from the enemy's attack when they were hard pressed. The Germans have scarcely attempted to develop their local success at this point, and all along the front of their attacks infantry assaults have now given place again to artillery action, in which the Allies are emphatically demonstrating their superiority. The enemy's motives in initiating these attacks, which all accounts agree have cost them losses heavily disproportionate to the immediate results, are not in much doubt. Their attacks were clearly not intended to penetrate the Allies' lines. They were, rather, in the nature of "preventive" attacks—that is to say, they were intended to disturb the development of the Allies' plans for a grand offensive in the spring, to hold their reserves in position, and prevent any great concentration of forces at particular points. We shall be well advised not to write down this German effort too lightly until we learn, by the subsequent development of the campaign, to what extent the enemy's attempt to forestall the Allies' movement has been successful.

(II.)

CAUCASUS AND KUT.

The Russian victory south of the Caucasus frontier has not so far—it was scarcely as yet to be expected that it would—afforded any relief in the situation in Mesopotamia. Later reports, however, confirm and amplify its important results, and in time it must make its influence felt on the Tigris front. The most valuable feature in the later stages of the pursuit of the Turks has been the Russian advance westwards from the region south of Lake Van (towards the left-hand top corner of the accompanying sketch-map). The Russian advance in this direction has cut off the fortress of Erzerum, to which the Turkish centre has retreated, from the region of Mush, west of Lake Van, where the enemy's principal commissariat *dépôts* were established. The stores, provisions, and military equipment of all kinds which have fallen into the Rus-



sian hands constituted the Turks' chief source of supply on the whole Caucasus front, which is even more difficult to approach from Constantinople than is Bagdad. The Russian victory has not alone deprived the enemy of the great bulk of their stores and completely shattered and reduced to impotence two Turkish regular divisions. It has also put the Russians in possession of a wide tract of comparatively open country where their forces will suffer vastly less discomfort and sickness than in the difficult mountain passes, and will be able, when the forwarding of supplies renders it possible, to resume their offensive on a more spacious deployment and with even better assurance of success. But for immediate relief from the Russian side for the situation in Mesopotamia the best hope lies in the co-operation of our Ally's forces in Persia. The advance from Hamadan towards Kermanshah and Bagdad has been resumed, and a successful action has been fought with the Turks covering the approaches through the mountains to the Mesopotamian plain. In view of the very difficult nature of the country, however, Russian progress in this direction must be slow and intermittent. In the meantime General Aylmer's relief column is still held up by floods. Sir Percy Lake, the new Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia, has arrived with reinforcements at General Aylmer's position, and we may presume that a more hopeful plan of campaign is in process of elaboration.

(III.)

IN ALBANIA.

The enemy's advance in Albania appears for the moment to be suspended. From the north the Austrians have not pushed much further than Alessio, and there is no further movement reported of the Bulgarian columns in the region of Elbasan. The slowness of the enemy's advance may probably be ascribed to their recognition of the fact that it is now too late for them to interfere effectively with the evacuation of the Serbian Army; and when that is completed the enemy may expect to enjoy an unopposed progress, for there is no indication that the Allies intend to do more in Albania than secure their possession of the neighbourhood of Avlona. Some information to which publication has just been permitted shows that a part of the Serbian Army is being evacuated through the latter port, and the bulk of it through Durazzo, and discloses the interesting fact that in the northern region it has been assisted by members of the British Adriatic Mission, under General F. P. S. Taylor. The Serbian Army's retreat has been rendered possible by the co-operation of the British, the French, and the Italians. Food has been supplied by the British and French jointly. The Italians have provided most of the shipping and escort



necessary to transport it across the Adriatic, and its distribution has been arranged for by the British Mission. The provision of food, however, has been only one of the duties which the British Mission has undertaken. Operating northwards and north-eastwards from Durazzo, it has executed the task of repairing roads and making them passable, and constructing bridges and ferries, the work being done by British engineers, Serbian pioneers, and Albanians, under the direction of British officers. In the southern zone another contingent of the British Mission worked with the Italians, who made jetties, unloaded ships, transferred food to the coasting steamers, provided mule transport, and in short supplied all the means for getting the food from the base *dépôts* to the Serbians. This last phase of the evacuation of the Serbian Army to the security of Corfu is a bright and redeeming phase of the great Allies' relations with Serbia.

W.

A RUNNING GAZETTEER.

PLACES MENTIONED IN THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Achirli.—A telegram from Athens states that it is reported from Mytilene that a British destroyer bombarded the Turkish village of Achirikos, near Smyrna. All the inhabitants took refuge in a Christian village further inland. There is a village called Achirli on the Kara Burun peninsula fronting Smyrna Bay.

Freiburg.—Freiburg, in Baden, has been the objective of several raids by French airmen during the last six or seven months. The reason for these attacks is to be found in the statements made in the Paris *communiqués*, which announced raids on July 31 and September 7, and which disclosed the fact that there were Aviatik (German air machine) factories and military establishments in the town. Freiburg is also an important railway junction.

Kara Burun.—Great Kara Point, or Cape Kara, occupied by Allied forces, stands at the eastern head of Salonika Bay, the inmost section of the Gulf of Salonika. With Vardar Spit, about two and a half miles to the westward, it forms the entrance to the bay. This cape (which is to be distinguished from Little Kara Point and Battery, nearer in to the town) is a bluff, 70 feet to 100 feet high, rising from the low shore, terminating in Tuzla Point. On it there are a large earthwork fort and a white stone lighthouse. There is also a telegraph station on the Point. The submarine cable to Lemnos and Tenedos is laid along the middle of the bay.

Orfanos.—Mr. Ward Price, the accredited correspondent at General Headquarters in Salonika, describing the country over which the Allies' right wing is extended, writes:—It was a question of going to the Gulf of Orfanos, on which rests the extreme right of the British line. The map shows the distance as forty miles from Salonika, but maps of the Balkans are only approximate in their reckonings, and the way works out at about fifty. The road, too, that seems on the map to lead by a rather wandering route from Salonika to Stavros on the gulf turns out to be; except in the places where we have improved it, no more than a track in the wilderness to prevent you from going astray. It was a two days' walk, and it takes you along the most interesting part of the long lines that enclose Salonika on the north—most interesting because, if the Germans and Bulgarians do attack us here, it seems as likely as not that this eastern end of the line will be the one that they will choose for their main effort. The broad valley in which the lakes of Langaza and Beshik lie end to end and stretching east and west across the top of the Chalcidice Peninsula is at the foot of the range of hills that is the principal bulwark of Salonika to the north. It is swampy, marshy, low-lying ground, with only an occasional little village here and there. The amount of new roads with which we are endowing this part of Greece is remarkable. Three weeks ago we had already built sixty miles of them in the immediate neighbourhood of Salonika. But beyond where our lengthening highways end, below the hills on the lower level of the lakes, there is no road except the light-brown track which the scanty traffic of the district has worn across the waste. Just round about the two or three villages that are all you pass in a 20-mile march there is a little ploughed land, but elsewhere the country runs wild. From the east of Beshik Lake to the sea at the Gulf of Orfanos runs a very picturesque gorge, full of trees, with a lively stream of good water flowing through it. Here between lake and sea is the extremity of the right flank of our defence of Salonika. The position has the advantage that it can be supplied so easily from the sea at the Gulf of Orfanos, so that the long overland journey from Salonika is avoided.

Senussi.—The Press Bureau, in its communication concerning the fighting on the western frontier of Egypt, on January 23, stated, for the first time, that the enemy we have to deal with in this quarter is the Senussi. As the tribesmen are well armed with modern weapons, and have the aid of Turkish and German officers, and also of a number of Turkish regulars, the probability is that they will renew the attack. Their chance of success is another matter. They cannot throw their whole force against Egypt without exposing themselves to attack in the rear by the Italians in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and the nature of the country in which the advance on Egypt must be made renders it comparatively easy to defend. Egypt can be approached from the west only along the limestone tableland which separates the Libyan Desert from the Mediterranean, and this tableland itself is so arid that the only road across it runs close to the sea shore, where is a thin strip of fertile land. Moreover, the tableland narrows as it approaches the Nile valley to less than fifty miles across. Mersa Matruh, where the British force under General Wallace is concentrated, is a harbour about 250 miles west of Alexandria, with which it is in railway communication. From Matruh mobile columns are able to deal with any small bands of Arabs who may seek to cross the tableland and raid the tribes under Egyptian protection. The part of the tableland west of Matruh up to the Italian frontier has for the time being been abandoned to the Arabs, the only danger in this course being that it leaves open to the enemy two or three small ports, such as Sollum, whence arms and ammunition might be smuggled in. But the patrol of the coast by ships of the Allied navies should avert that danger, though on one occasion it is known that a certain amount of ammunition, some machine guns, and a few German officers were landed. The Moslems who profess the Senussi doctrine are many and widely scattered, but are chiefly found in the region between Nigeria and the Nile. In the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan there are practically no Senussites, and their number in Egypt itself is very small. The nomad tribes of the Eastern Sahara, who are under the immediate control of the Grand Senussi (whose own headquarters are at the oasis of Kufra, in the heart of the Libyan Desert), cannot put more than 12,000 men in the field. In Cyrenaica there are at the outside 20,000 Arabs who would follow the Senussi.

Shattra.—The recent Turkish report that a British column, west of Kurna, was compelled to retreat with a loss of 100 dead, 100 camels, and 100 tents is stated by the India Office to be untrue. The only incident to which it could refer was a reconnaissance near Shattra, which was attacked by hostile Arabs. The reconnoitring force suffered few casualties, and inflicted heavy loss on the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

STOCK EXCHANGE FINANCE.

WEEKLY NOTES.

FAIR BUSINESS. PRICE MOVEMENTS IRREGULAR.

There was only a quiet business current during the past week on the Dublin Stock Exchange, but, considering the moderate extent of the volume of dealings, there was a fair share of irregular movements, which helped to attract the attention of investors, even if they were not actually sufficiently interested to place fresh orders pending some more definite war advices. The Funds were a little easier, but it is easy enough to affect the price of the best securities nowadays. Consols maintain a good price, considering the counter-attractions of later issues. War Loan 4½ p.c. Stock has not fluctuated more than ¼, which is really wonderful, considering that the market in the stock is quite free from all dealing restrictions and the amount of the stock so large. India Stocks and Land Stocks remain under the protection of "minimum" prices; consequently there is no desire to do business on the part of buyers. Corporation Stocks, etc., are likewise neglected for the same reason. Home Railways have fluctuated a little, but outside the stocks of the leading lines practically nothing is doing, or even attempted. Great Southern and Western Stock, having been bid up to 90 a week ago, has fallen steadily to 87½. Great Northern, on the other hand, has further advanced ½ to 97, and Midland Great Western was bid over 32, as the dividend statement, with the maintenance of the distribution at 2 p.c. per annum, was at least reassuring after the way the stock had been shrinking in price for months past. Shareholders will be satisfied with the maintenance of the Pref. dividend by the Dublin and South-Eastern Company. The directors have had an anxious time the past few months, owing to the constant storm damage. The present account admits of £5,000 for credit of coast defence reserve, with £10,000 forward. Dividends for the past six months on all lines are still included in current prices, which is an important consideration to those who may be about to buy or sell, as the purchaser gets the dividend, and the seller must part with it if he disposes of the stock before it is quoted ex-dividend.

The Bank market has been well held after a few days of slackening demand. Bank of Ireland Stock, for instance, fell 5 to 190, x.d., but in a couple of days fully recovered to 195 x.d. Royal Banks closed on offer at 12, but rather more than 11½, the last price, is ineffectually bid. Hibernian Bank Shares have been in request, on Mr. John Murphy, J.P., the Chairman's satisfactory and encouraging statement at the half-yearly meeting held on 31st ulto. This bank has now a fresh record in the amount of money on deposit and current accounts. Provincial Old Shares have been scarce, and Ulsters higher, with Nationals still under a little sale pressure. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Shares have been a trifle easier, but were slightly over lowest at the close. Guinness and Dublin Distillers monopolised all attention in Breweries and Distilleries. The former further eased to 24½, but rather more is now bid, while the Pref. have been bid for. The latter are still wanted, but very few transactions were recorded. Unanimous satisfaction is felt at the co-option of the Right Hon. Laurence A. Waldron, P.C., to a seat on the Board of the Dublin United Tramways Company, with the result that quite a brisk demand has sprung up for the shares and debentures. This was the only feature in the Tramway market, outside lower prices for Anglo-Argentine 5 p.c. Debs.

The compromise between the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company and the holders of the 3½ p.c. Mortgage Debs., whereby 5 p.c. instead of 4½ p.c., as at first proposed by the company, will be paid for a five years' extension of time for repayment, is a satisfactory outcome of very exceptional circumstances created by the war. The other guarantees secured by the Deb. holders at the same time were very important, but the main fact is the interest concession which will freely satisfy all the stockholders who recognise how unfortunate it would be if the gilt edged securities held had to be realised just now. Drapery accounts are turning out as expected, very good. Crowe, Wilson and Co (Dublin), and Lyons and Co. (Cork), both show fine surpluses, after dividend maintenance, for further strengthening the already strong reserves. There has been constant bidding for Arnott shares, also Henry street Warehouse, and Webbs at slight advances on previous quotations. Textiles have been firm with few price movements. Alliance Gas 4 p.c. Debs. have fallen to 65. H. Williams and Co. shares were very scarce all the week, and bids of even higher prices were not responded to. The dividend and bonus for the past year is increased to 15 p.c., against 13 p.c. for 1914. So much for exceptionally good and expert management which has been a feature of this concern for years. Only a couple of years ago the company paid off the entire £25,000 in 6 p.c. Pref. shares at 10 p.c. premium out of reserved resources. The present reserve fund is equal to the £25,000 ordinary capital outside of lease renewal fund, and nearly £10,000 balance carried forward. Since 1910, when 6 p.c. was paid, the dividend and bonus has continuously increased to the present level. Dunlop shares have fluctuated slightly, but the market is a good one at bottom. Newspaper shares remain on offer. Barrets, Hutton and Co. Pref. are in increasing favour.

THE LINEN THREAD COMPANY.

After providing for excess profits duty and Deb. interest this well known company earned £257,418, an increase of close to £30,000. The balance brought in, £169,000, was about £35,000 larger, so that there was £426,000 available for allocation. After paying the usual dividends, including 6 p.c., free of tax, on the Ord. shares, a bonus of 5 p.c., or 1s. a share, also free of tax, and absorbing £27,500, is recommended, the first time such a cash payment was made. There is also £50,000 for the reserve fund, and the balance carried forward is increased to £195,000. The reserve fund will now stand at £350,000. Four years ago £550,000 of the then reserve fund was capitalised, and presented as a bonus. The share capital, in three classes, total £2,750,000, outside of £1,000,000 in 4 p.c. Debs. Only £45,000 was owned at date of balancing, 30th September last. The business cost £2,941,000 with additions less deductions, and advances figure for £834,000. Stocks were called at £260,000, sundry debtors nearly a quarter of a million, and cash £182,000. The annual meeting will be held in Glasgow on 18th inst. The concern stands in the highest reputation, and the high market value of the various securities reflect the investor's idea of its stability.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange opened on Monday with a dull tone, and the markets generally were extremely quiet. This was followed by a very dull day on Tuesday owing to the raid and the general excitement caused by the wild and, in most cases, unfounded reports of damage done in different parts of the country. On Wednesday the tone became quite gloomy, and business was at a minimum. Thursday saw better things, for the tone became brighter, though business was small, and this better tone continued for the remainder of the week, and the markets became quite active. Throughout the week Consols and the War Loans have remained steady. Home Railways have been quiet, though the railway dividends declared have been most satisfactory. Prices, however, have now got so low that they appear to be tempting in many stocks, and it will not require any great amount of buying to put a different complexion on this somewhat sombre market. American Railways have been very quiet, but they have progressively improved since the beginning of the week. Canadians have improved in sympathy. South American Railways have been on the down grade. Among Foreign Bonds the only demand has been for French Loan Stocks. Rubber Shares, after a weak opening on the fall in the price of the raw material, have again revived, and the market became quite strong, though business prices were not materially affected. In the Miscellaneous market there has been a rise of 3s. to 6s. in Courtaulds, the [illegible] manufacturers. South African Mining Sh[ares] are easier.

The weekly bank account issued on Thursday recorded an expansion of £370,595 in the note circulation, but as this was more than offset by a growth in the stock of bullion, the reserves on the week is £92,814 up. The increase in bullion was rather unexpected, in view of the fact that there was a net efflux of £302,000 on the foreign movements of the metal during the week. The reserve now stands at £36,938,556, against £51,271,657 last year, while the stock of bullion aggregates £52,687,976, against £67,648,582. Lombard street has effected fairly substantial repayments to the central institution during the week, which have reduced other securities account by 7 millions. Market balances are lower in the same connection, other deposits being more than 2¼ millions down, notwithstanding Government disbursements, which have lowered public deposits by more than 4¼ millions. There has been no movement in Government securities account. Rest account is £19,881 more. The proportion of the reserve to liabilities has risen 1 p.c. to 23.5 p.c.

LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES.

Government Funds.	Minimum or latest price.
Consols 2½ p.c. Red. not before 5 April, 1923	58¼
2¾ p.c. Annuities, Red. 5 Jan., 1905, or after	62
2½ p.c. Annuities, Red. 5 Jan., 1905, or after	57
War Loan 3½ p.c. Stock, Red. 1925-28	89⅛
Do. 4½ p.c. Stk., 1925-45	96⅝
Do. Scrip, fully paid	97
Gt. Land 2¾ p.c. Red. not before 5 Aug., 1921	66½
Guar. 2¾ p.c. (Irish Land Act, 1903)	65½
Do. 3 p.c. Irish Land Act, 1903) & 1909	71½
Local Loans 3 p.c. Red. after 1 April, 1912	76½
Transvaal, Govt. 3 p.c. Guar., Red. 1923-53	86
India 3½ p.c., Red. on or after 5 Jan., 1931	80½
Do. 3 p.c., 5 Oct., 1948, or after	69½
Do. 2½ p.c. 5 Oct., 1926, or after	57

Corporation Stocks and Debentures.	Latest price.
Belfast Corp. 3½ p.c., Red., 1935	86½
Do. City and Dis. Water, 1963, 3½ p.c.	78½
Do. Harbour 3½ p.c. Red. Cons. Stock	74
Bray Township 3½ p.c. Deb., Red. 1951	65
Cork 3½ p.c. Stock	79
Dublin Corp. 3½ p.c. Red. 1944	79½
Dublin Port and Docks 3½ p.c.	63
Newry Port and Har. Trust 4 p.c. Debs.	80
Rathmines and Pembroke 4 p.c. Deb., 1958	80
Do. and Rathgar Township 3½ p.c. Irred.	70

Railway Preference Stocks.	
Belfast and Co. Down 4 p.c.	80
Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast, West Cork 4 p.c.	74
Do. do. Kinsale 4 p.c.	74
Do. do. Ilen Valley 4 p.c.	74
Cork and Macroom Direct 5 p.c. (£10 Shares)	10½
Dublin and South-Eastern Con. 4 p.c.	45
Great Northern (Ireland) Consol. 4 p.c.	81
Great Southern and Western (Ireland) 4 p.c.	81
Midland Great Western of Ireland 5 p.c.	60
Do. do. 4 p.c.	61½

Railway Guaranteed Stocks.	
Belfast and Co. Down 5 p.c.	100
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast 6¼ p.c.	105
Do. do. 4 p.c.	88
Fishguard and Rosslare Railways 3½ p.c.	82½
Great Northern (Ireland) Consol. 4 p.c.	80
Great Southern and Western (Ireland) 4 p.c.	82
London and North-Western Consol. 4 p.c.	95
Midland Gt. West. of Ire. (Rent Charge) 4 p.c.	70

Railway Debenture Stocks.	
Belfast and County Down 4 p.c.	80
Do. do. 3 p.c.	60
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast 4 p.c.	85½
Do. (Bantry Ext. Railway) 5 p.c.	96½
Dublin and Sth. Eastern Con. "A" 4 p.c.	[illegible]
Do. Con. "B" 4 p.c.	58
Great Northern (Ireland) Consol. 4 p.c.	82½
Great Southern and West. (Ireland) 4 p.c.	82½
Midland Great Western of Ireland 4 p.c.	72
Do. 4½ p.c.	[illegible]
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	80
Sligo, Leit., and Northn. Co. 3½ p.c. "A"	76
Do. "B" 4 p.c.	85

Railway Ordinary Stocks.		
Stk.	Belfast and County Down	117
Stk.	Cork, Bandon, and South Coast	57
10	Cork and Macroom Direct	6½
Stk.	Dublin and South-Eastern Con. Ord.	9
Stk.	Great Northern (Ireland)	97
Stk.	Great Southern and West. (Ire.) Orig.	87½
Stk.	Midland Great Western of Ire. Consol.	32½
10	Waterford and Tramore	8½

Railway Baronial Guaranteed Stocks.		
Stk.	Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast	48

Railway Baronial Guaranteed Shares. (In Perpetuity under Act, 1883.)		
10	Athenry and Tuam Ex. 4 p.c.	7½
5	Ballinrobe and Claremorris 5 p.c.	4½
5	Cavan and Leitrim 5 p.c.	4½
10	Clocher Valley 5 p.c.	10½
5	Cork and Muskerry Lt. Rly. 5 p.c.	4½
10	Great Southern and Western 4 p.c.	8
5	Loughrea and Attymon 5 p.c.	4½
10	South Clare 4 p.c.	8
5	Timoleague & Courtmacsherry Ex. 5 p.c.	4½
1	West Carbery 5 p.c.	1½
10	West Clare 4 p.c.	7½

Telegraphs and Telephones.		
1	Marconi Wireless Telegraph Ord.	37/10½
1	Do. 7 p.c. Cum. Particip. Pref.	33/9
1	Do. "Marine"	25/6
1	Do. American	16/3
1	Do. Canadian	6/9
1	Do. Spanish Trust	5/3

Steam and Canal.		
1	Burns Steamship 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.	16/-
Stk.	City of Dublin Steampacket	50
Stk.	Do. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.	70½
100	Do. 3½ p.c. Mort. Deb.	92
10	Dundalk and Newry	3½
10	Grand Canal Co. Ord.	3½
10	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	5

Banks.		
Stk.	Bank of England	198½
Stk.	Bank of Ireland	195*
12½	Belfast (£2 10/- paid)	10
12½	Do. New (£2 10/- paid)	4½
20	Hibernian (£5 paid)	4½
5	Munster and Leinster (£2 paid)	5½
50	National (£10 paid)	19
50	Northern "A" (£10 paid)	23½
50	Do. "B" (£10 paid)	11½
100	Provincial (£12 10/- paid)	25½
20	Do. New (£10 paid)	20½
Stk.	Royal of Ireland (£10 paid)	11½
15	Ulster (£2 10/- paid)	10½

Breweries and Distilleries.		
10	Bristol Brew. Georges and Co. Ord.	12½
10	Castlebellingham and Drogheda Ord.	17/6
10	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	34
Stk.	Do. 4½ p.c. Deb. Stock	48
10	Denver United	8/-
10	Do. 8 p.c. Cum. Pref.	60/-
10	Distillers Co. Ord.	14½
5	Dublin Distillers Co. Ord.	4/3
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	15/9
Stk.	Do. 4½ p.c. Irred. Debs.	65
10	Guinness, Arthur, Son, and Co. Ord.	24½
10	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	17½
10	John Jameson and Son 4 p.c. Debs.	8½

Tramways.		
Stk.	Anglo-Argentine Tramway 4 p.c. Deb.	71½
Stk.	Do. 4½ p.c. Deb. Stock	77½
Stk.	Do. 5 p.c. Deb. Stock	79½
10	Clontarf and Hill of Howth Tramroad	5½
10	Cork Electric Ord.	4½
10	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	6
100	Do. 4 p.c. Deb.	69
10	Dublin and Blessington Steam Ord.	5/-
10	Dublin and Lucan Electric Rly Ord.	5/-
10	Dublin United Tramways Ord.	9
10	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	11½
100	Do. 4 p.c. Mt. Debs. Red. 1939	71
100	Do. 3½ p.c. Mt. Debs. "A"	70½
Stk.	Do. 3½ p.c. Debs. "B"	70½
5	Provincial Tramways Ord.	1½
10	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	9½
10	Do. 5 p.c. 1st Deb.	9½

Drapery Companies.		
2	Arnott and Co., Dublin	6⅞
4	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	5
10	Do. 4 p.c. Debs. Red.	7½*
5	Cannock and Co.	5½
5	Crowe Wilson and Co. Ord.	5½
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	5½
1	Cash and Co., Lim. Cum. Pref.	20/6
5	Dwyer and Co., Limited	7½
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	6½
1	Henry Street Warehouse	14/-
5	Lyons (T.) and Co.	5½
5	M'Birney and Co.	60/-
5	Pim Bros. Ord.	[illegible]
5	Do. 5½ p.c. Cum. Pref.	5½
1	Robinson and Cleaver, Ld. 6 p.c. Pref.	13/3
100	Do. 4 p.c. Mort. Deb.	70½
5	Switzer Ord.	5
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	5
10	Do. 4 p.c. Deb.	7
1	Todd, Burns and Co. Ord.	18/-
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	95/-
5	Do. 4½ p.c. Mort. Deb.	80/-
5	Walpole Bros. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	90/-
5	Do. 5 p.c. 1st Mort. Deb.	87/6
1	Webb and Co.	12/-

Bakery Companies.		
5	Bolands Ord.	43/6
10	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	7
10	Do. 5 p.c. Debs. (Reg.) Red.	7½
5	Hughes (Bernard) Ord.	6/-
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	5½
1	Inglis and Co. Ord.	37/6
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	22/6
5	Do. 5 p.c. Irred. Deb. Stock	5
5	Johnston, Mooney, and O'Brien Ord.	5
5	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	5½
10	Do. 4 p.c. Deb.	7½

Manufacturing Companies.		
1	Alby United Carbide Factories Ord.	21/-
1	Armstrong (A.) and Co. Ord.	12/-
1	British-American Tobacco 5 p.c. C.P.	19/-
1	Bradford Dyers' Assoc. Ord.	22/3
1	Do. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.	17/6
1	Calico Printers Association Ord.	7/6
1	Do. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.	14/-
1	Coats (J. and P.) Ord.	5¼
10	Do. 20 p.c. Non-Cum. Prefd. Ord.	36/-
10	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	12½
10	Denny (H.) and Sons 6 p.c. C. Pref.	9½
1	English Sewing Cotton Ord.	36/-
1	Do. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.	18/9*
1	Fine Cotton Spinners	27/9
1	Do. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.	19/-
6	Goulding (W. and H. M.)	6½
5	Do. 5½ p.c. Cum. Pref.	4½
1	Hely's, Ltd. Ord.	17/-
1	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	19/9
1	Kapp and Peterson Ord.	23/9
1	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	21/-
1	Lever Bros. 6 p.c. Cum. "C" Pref.	20/4½
1	Linen Thread Ord.	29/6
10	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	9
1	Do. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.	21/-
8	Millar and Beatty 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.	57/6
5	Matterson (J.) and Son 5½ p.c. C. Pref.	3½
1	Ross and Walpole 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.	12/6

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

[COST OF PETROL]
[It is] more advisable to purchase a [car in which] petrol consumption is one [of the most pr]ominent and at the same time [important c]haracteristics of the G.W.K. On [an average] it will average 40-45 miles per [gallon, and] being so exceptionally durable [on t]yres, upkeep costs are reduced to [a minimum.] In all other respects the G.W.K. [leaves nothin]g to be desired.
[M]odels for immediate delivery. [illegible] Carriage Extra.
[...ON MOTOR CO., ...FTON ST., DUBLIN.]

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[...]ILL'S, DUBLIN. Telephone—674.
AUCTION [AT T]HE REPOSITORY ON [THU]RSDAY NEXT, [FE]BRUARY 10TH,
[...] HARNESS HORSES, PONIES, [...]ES, SADDLERY, Etc., Etc. [...] on application.
[...] SON, & SIMPSON AUCTIONEERS. (LTD.)
FOR SALE, [PO]WERFUL HEAVY [DRA]UGHT MARES,
[...] and Cross-bred Shire, rising 5 [...] guaranteed quiet at all work. [...] Certificate will be given. [...]N at 63 PRUSSIA STREET, [...]Y, 10TH FEBRUARY
[...]Y, SONS, & CO. [...]RS QUAY, DUBLIN.
RIDING. [E]XPERT TUITION IN [HORS]EMANSHIP APPLY [...]RE'S RIDING ACADEMY, [...]eet (Beside Royal Barracks). Wires—"Bazaar, Dublin."
FORAGE. [...] CELEBRATED CHOP, guaranteed clean; see testimonials; also Oats, Cut Hay, Straw, and Peat Litter, and Stores, 56 High street; Mills.

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[L]AIRD LINE. [E]XPRESS DAILY SERVICE. [...]N. WALL) & GLASGOW
[EX]PRESS DAILY SERVICE. Calling at Greenock. [D]UBLIN (NORTH WALL) [...]day and Thursday, at 6.30 p.m. From GLASGOW. [...]ay and Saturday, from Berth, 5 [...], at 2 p.m. From GREENOCK [...]quay on arrival of the 5.20 p.m. [...] Central Station. DAILY SERVICE
[DUB]LIN & HEYSHAM.
[...] Fridays and Saturdays to following [...]—Saloon, 12/6; Steerage, 5/6. From DUBLIN [...]undays excepted), at 7.50 p.m. con[necting] 7.30 a.m. Express Train, Heysham [...] all parts. From HEYSHAM [S]undays excepted), at 9 p.m., after [...]30 p.m. Express from St. Pancras, [...]0 p.m. from Leeds and connecting [...]
[...] information apply to THOS. COOK [...] Grafton street, Dublin. (Tel—280). [...] Luggage, Goods, and Live Stock [sub]ject to conditions specified in the [...]ing Bills. [...]E, LTD., 75 North Wall, Dublin. [...]dress—"Laird, Dublin." Tel.—466.
[CITY] OF DUBLIN STEAM [P]ACKET COMPANY. [Roya]l Mail Service BETWEEN [KINGST]OWN & HOLYHEAD [...]ice each way every day. [...] from Westland Row, Dublin: [...] 8 a.m. and 7.50 p.m. [...] 8 a.m. and 7.45 p.m. [...]ge, 2 hours and 45 minutes. [...] particulars see Company's Time [...]pply at the Head Office, 15 Eden [...] Telephone—68 or 470.
[...]CASTLE LINE. [...]N TO LIVERPOOL.
[...] 7th FEB. 2 p.m. [...] 8th FEB. 4 p.m. [...]DAY 9th FEB. 4 p.m.
[...] Fares: [...] Single 12/- Return [...] Single 5/6 Return [...]sengers, Luggage, Goods, Live Stock, [...]ous stated in the Company's Sailing [...]
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[...]S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
[DUBL]IN AND GLASGOW.
[...] NO Sailing on WEDNESDAY or [...] Week. [...]Y and SATURDAY the Steamer will [...]orth Wall at 6.30 p.m. On THURS[DAY the Stea]mer leaves Rogerson's quay (South [...]
[...] J. BURNS, LTD.
[...]SON-RENNIE LINE
Next Sailing from London.
INANDA, Feb. 24. SALOON PASSENGERS ONLY. Every Up-to-date Convenience. For particulars apply to T. RENNIE, SON, and CO., [...] Ave., London, E.C., or Local Agents.

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[...] & GARDENERS DISENGAGED.
[...]IESTICS WANTED.
[...]S WANTED CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COLUMN 1.

AUCTIONS.

...BY & CO.'S SALES 'PHONE 49.
NEXT, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1916.
...UE AND MODERN FURNITURE.
...EDAR VILLAS, SUTTON.
...House Unfurnished we have been favoured with instructions ...premises, on the above-mentioned date the entire Furniture ... as already fully advertised. Sale at 12 o'clock. Terms cash and 5 per cent. fees. ... from Sutton Cross Tram Station.
...Y & CO., AUCTIONE...
... NEXT, FEBRUARY 11TH, 191...
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
...UE, STRAND ROAD, MERI...
...SBY, having Let the Residence, are further favoured with instru... on the above-mentioned date the ENTIRE FURNITURE AN... View morning of Sale. Sale 12 o'clock. Terms, cash and 5...
...SBY & CO., AUCTION...
PROPERTY SALES.
...URSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1916.
...ALEROOMS, No. 39 WESTMORELAND S...
AT 1.30 O'CLOCK,
...E FEE-SIMPLE & OTHER ...
CITY OF DUBLIN,
SIMPLE RENT OF £35 PER ...
OUT OF 62 MARY STREET.
...ARY STREET,
...EE-SIMPLE, and Let to a yearly tenant at £52 per annum, landlord ...
SIMPLE RENT OF £18 9s. 2d. PER ...
OUT OF VALUABLE LICENSED PREMISES ...
...T, P.L.V. £42.
...APEL STREET.
...6 CAPEL STREET, AND PREMISES JERV...
...S. MOLLOY, FAYLE AND CO., Solicitors, 18 Eustace street; or
...Y & CO., AUCTION...
...IGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND. ... DIVISION—MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
... BATTERSBY & CO.
...NG STREET.
...NG STREET.
...H KING STREET.
...EET.
...RUTHERS AND GAMBLE, ...
...O'MEAGHER AND SONS, 44 Westland Row; or
...SBY & CO...
...LAND STREET, DU...
...J. KEOGH'S SA...
ORMOND QUAY, DU...
...T, 11TH FEB., 1916, AT ONE ...
EXECUTORS' SALE—M. RAHI... WELL-SITUATED MEDIUM-SIZED ... No. 9 ERIN TERRAC...
JAMES MORAN, Solicitor, ...
...N GALVIN, DECEASED.
...EMISES, No 1 ST. MARY'S ...
...PIRIT & BEER DEALER'S LI...
...NT OF £17 10s., ... CHURCH RD., D...
...MILEY and MILEY, Solicitors, 12 South Fred...
...GH, AUCTIONEER, 10 LR. ORMON...
...DAY (SATURDA...
...SALE BY AUCTION
...USEHOLD FURNIT...
...TABLE APPOINTMENTS.
...N WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY ...
FIVE PER CENT. AUCTION FEES.
...N, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 10, 11, 12 Bachelor...
...XECUTORS OF THE LATE LADY COWAN.
...R, JOHNS, & CO., LTD., ...
...FER BY AUCTION AT
...AM SQUARE, DUBL...
...UARY 8TH AND 9TH,
...S OF THE RESIDENCE.
GRAZING LAND OR M...
BALDONNELL & BAL...
CLONDALKIN.
CO. DUBLIN.
JOHN P. CUFFE has received ... LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ... MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, ...
JOHN P. CUFF...
Auctioneer, Cattle and Sheep ... 78 PRUSSIA STREET, DU...
THE "IRISH FIELD" will be ...

THE ENEMY'S POINT OF VIEW.

WEEK'S EXTRACTS FROM THE GERMAN PRESS.

Compulsory Service.

The Berlin paper *Die Post*, which has never professed to treat the probable results of the new military service measure lightly, as most of the other German newspapers have done, sums up the present position in a fairly moderate article:—"The decision of the British Government to introduce a modified form of Conscription has triumphed. All the forces arrayed against the new proposal have been swept aside, and England now possesses the very system which she has always avoided like the plague. Of course, all the possible consequences have not yet followed from the mere acceptance of the proposal. England does not yet know in a practical form what Germany understands by the word Conscription. Still, the proposal that a free England should be forced to have Conscription, willy-nilly, has been carried. There may be many exemptions, and there may be concessions to the working-classes and to the Irish; but the fact remains that the voluntary system has been superseded, and that the compulsory system stands in its place. Only a few days ago Mr. Asquith gave the rather theatrical promise that the law relating to compulsion would not be extended, or that if it were it would only be over his political corpse. Certainly, there will be opposition to the measure; but effective resistance is something which the British Government need not look forward to. The position of the Asquith Ministry, as a Ministry of 'national unity,' has not been shaken and, even if it had been, there is no other foundation on which it could be built up anew. We, for our part, need not reckon upon profound hostility to the Compulsory Service Bill. We can take courage only from its practical effects. Lord Kitchener may speak with as much conviction as he pleases about the effects on recruiting of the new law; the fact remains that the full results which may be derived from it will not be felt until next October at the earliest. It may be said that the measure of compulsion will not bring more men into the British trenches than the voluntary system would have done had it fulfilled expectations. At any rate, England has outlived one epoch. One fundamental principle of the English people is no more. This war, the greatest in which England has ever taken part, has made an end of her time-honoured method of waging war by subsidising other countries. In the face of this fact, faced unwillingly as it has been, the British people must feel, to some extent, humiliated."

Neutral Servility.

The recent pronouncement of the Swedish Premier on the rights of the neutrals has failed to revive the former German hopes of a "revolt" of the small European States against the "sea tyranny" of England, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, commenting, with obvious approval, on Baron Hamerskjold's speech, feels itself constrained to observe, with a melancholy air, that the question only is whether a single State like Sweden is able to arrest or to alter the trend of the process which determines the fate of the neutrals in this war. So far as Sweden alone is concerned, we regard such an effort as possible, though in her case, too, internal party currents may prevent her, at the decisive moment, drawing from her neutrality the last conclusion—viz., that it must be defended by force of arms. . . But, on the other hand, as far as Norway, Denmark, and Greece are concerned, the people there are more or less humbly accepting—in the last-named with gnashing of teeth, but in the two first-named, with the triumphant air of self-satisfied servility—all the conditions of the mistress of the sea. In fact, there are not wanting voices to boast that the chains cannot be felt at all, that they are even gilded, and which justifies their attitude by reference to the fact that they, too, are taking part in the fight against German militarism. These sarcastic remarks cannot conceal the disappointment of the organ of the Frankfort bourgeoisie, which flings a parting arrow at America by charitably observing:—

Their (the neutrals') only justification really is their impotence, and, still more so, the attitude of the United States, which even at the beginning of the war withdrew from the community of neutrals in order to pursue her own world-economic objects, which are directed against the interests of Europe as a whole.

Zeppelin Raids.

The Germans, as is now well known, regard their ability to bomb defenceless English civilians from Zeppelin airships as one of their greatest achievements in this war. The Leipsig *Neuste Nachrichten*, an important provincial organ of the National Liberal Party, the party that represents the great industries and commerce, writes as follows on the subject of the recent air raids:—"England has had relief for a time from German aeroplanes and Zeppelins, which have so often thrown the inhabitants of the English coast and the population of London into a state of fear and terror. The stormy autumn has been against the German air squadrons making long voyages, and there are doubtless other reasons also why England has been permitted to enjoy a period of tranquillity. It is well, however, that England should be reminded that a project whose accomplishment is postponed is not necessarily abandoned." Consequently, this journal continues, German aircraft have again cruised over the English coast, and "once again German bombs have fallen on English soil to remind England that her insular position no longer protects her against hostile invasion." The Leipsig newspaper says that the effect of the bombs cannot at once be judged from the aircraft, but it learns that great fires blazed up where the bombs fell, thus proving that the latter were effective. It adds—"It is significant that in this case also England's much-extolled air defences which have so often been described in the English Parliament as being brilliantly organised, again failed utterly."

The Greatest Anxiety.

A letter from Berlin appears in a recent number of *La Suisse*. The writer asserts that the *moral* of the people keeps up well. It wavered when the advance into Russia stuck in the mud; but the political victory in Bulgaria and the conquest of Serbia put things right again. This popular *moral*, however, is not solid. Far too much has been promised; and now the Government is beginning to hint at a peace laden with heavy taxes and many privations. Victories in Serbia and an "imminent offensive" on Egypt please the German mind, but a decisive blow at France or Russia would be greatly preferred. "You should see the people's faces when France is deluging the western front with shells for a whole month!" As for the financial situation, says the writer, Germany was richer than people thought. But, what with allies who have nothing at all, like Austria, Bulgaria, and especially the Turks, and a formidable propaganda and espionage service, with fabulous sums spent in hatching revolts and buying consciences, Germany is ruined already. Naturally the *débâcle* will not be an actual one until after the war. By far the greatest anxiety, however, is the shortage of men. In Austria men of 50 years of age have been enrolled, and the age limit has been extended to 55. That will also happen in Germany, and then there are a million Turks whom they reckon on mobilising. It is no good relying on the Bulgarians, who now have all they coveted. The Germans will fight to the bitter end; but they already know that they have lost."

"Terrifying" Taxation.

Little by little the German public are being made aware of the seriousness of their financial situation. More of the papers are claiming that the people should be officially informed of the real state of affairs, which, in an outspoken article, the *Berliner Post* describes as "terrifying." This paper says:—

Even the highest war indemnity that is thinkable cannot preserve us from a stupendous addition to the Imperial Budget for 1916-17. Without war damages we shall have to reckon upon an increase in the yearly taxation of at least four milliards of marks (£200,000,000). From the technical point of view alone such amounts cannot be procured immediately by taxation. From the political point of view it would be a great mistake if the population was not gradually acquainted with a situation which, looked upon as a whole, has something terrifying in it. Only by slowly being made accustomed to it can the situation become softened for the people. Probably the State Secretary for Finance, when he introduces his proposals for the new taxation, will give as near as possible a review of what the annual deficit will be. The German people will only then be able clearly to understand what wounds the war has made and what great measures will be neces-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.)

"NO DEADLOCK."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE WAR.

ALLIES' SUPERIORITY.

The *Secolo* (Milan) publishes an interview which its editor, Dr. Mario Borsa, has had with Mr. Lloyd George.

"I know," said the Minister of Munitions, "you (in Italy) have difficulties and misgivings as to the question of freights. But as to that you cannot blame either the British Government or the nation as a whole. Why, we are experiencing the same difficulties and hardships ourselves. There are no available ships. We have seized thousands of them for military exigencies, just as you and the French have done with your mercantile marine. Freights are high for you just as they are high for us. Your consumers suffer, our consumers suffer.

"I will tell you frankly, we have perhaps made a mistake. We might perhaps have nationalised shipping as we nationalised railways at the beginning of the war. But there were difficulties. However, something must be done and will be done even now, and you may be sure that within reasonable limits our Government will do all that is within its power to better things also to the advantage of Italy."

PAST MISTAKES AND PRESENT UNITY.

"Our voluntary Army," said Mr. Lloyd George, "exceeds three millions, and the men now being trained and going to the front are the flower of the nation's manhood. They are the classes between 19 and 30 years of age, who are largely exhausted in the armies of the enemy. I am absolutely confident," declared Mr. Lloyd George.

"But on what ground do you base your confidence?"

"First of all on the fact that now the Allies are at last taking counsel together. We have made stupid mistakes in the past, all of us, and we all suffered alike. We were acting always independently from one another. Great Britain was waging her war. So were France, Russia, and Italy. Only lately we have realised the folly of such proceedings and have steered a better course.

"There is now through the Councils we have formed a constant exchange of views between the Allies, and all important decisions are taken by common accord. The relations between Great Britain and France are perfectly harmonious. Italy, too, is united in our councils. My friend, M. Thomas, the French Under-Secretary of State for Munitions, has just suggested to me that our next meeting should take place in Rome or in some other Italian city. I should be delighted at that if time and distance permitted.

SUPERIORITY IN THE SPRING

"But we are and shall be stronger, not only because we are united, but also because we shall have really more men and munitions, and this is the second fact on which I base my confidence. By next spring we shall have turned out an immense amount of munitions. We shall have for the first time in the war more than the enemy. Our superiority in men and materials will be unquestioned, and I think the war for us is beginning only now. We were all caught unprepared. The French, Russians, and Italians had to organise their armies. We had to create a new one. We have now three millions under arms. By the spring we shall have a million more. You have seen our soldiers. They are strong, fit, and well equipped."

"Yes," Dr. Borsa said, "I was really struck by their appearance. But what about officers?"

"We have made them. Young men from public schools and universities do not take long to learn. They are not professional. But are there many professional officers left anywhere? I am afraid that a great many of them have been killed. Germany, too, cannot be well off by this time as to professional officers.

SMASHING THE ENEMY'S FRONT.

"And not only as to that. Her economic and financial conditions are getting worse every day. And that is the third fact on which I base my confidence. The riots in Berlin and other cities must mean something. She can still import things, but not on a scale to enable her to go on successfully for a long period. The Army will be the last to feel the distress in Germany, but it, too, will feel it."

"Do you think," Dr. Borsa asked, "there is any danger of the war ending in a military deadlock?"

"That would not be the end," Mr. Lloyd George replied. "The victory must be a real and a final victory. The long line extending to two thousand miles held by the enemy must be broken. You must not think of a deadlock. You must crack the nut before you get at the kernel. It may take a long time, but you must hear the crack. Wearing down the outside by attrition is too long, and would not be smashing and pulverising victory. The pressure on the enemy is becoming greater. They are spreading their frontiers temporarily, but they are becoming weaker in a military sense. The process of strangulation is going on, and will squeeze more and more the material resources of the enemy."

FINANCE OF THE WAR.

PAPER BY PROFESSOR OLDHAM.

At a meeting of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland held on Friday evening at the Bankers' Institute, 93 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Professor C. H. Oldham read a paper entitled "British Finance of the War." Rev. T. A. Finlay, S.J., presided.

Professor Oldham's paper formed an interesting and valuable record of national finance during the war, and recounted the steps taken by the Government to deal with the various extraordinary developments and to raise money for war expenditure. He remarked that it was not till November 17, 1914, when the war had lasted 104 days, that Parliament took any steps to provide money for it. The Government dealt boldly and promptly with the very grave crisis in finance which, on the outbreak of war, had dislocated the remittance machinery of international commerce. Many people never knew that it was ever at a standstill, only that the Bank holiday was extended. The world never realised the significance of the crisis, because the Government dealt with it with such courage that they overcame it in about five days—a wonderful feat. Professor Oldham mentioned the interesting fact that some £76,539,000 of 5 per cent. five-year Exchequer Bonds had now been sold, a rate of £12,000,000 a week. He took it that at the close of the year 1915-16 the Government would have performed its gigantic task of finding the money for the expenditure of 1,590 millions sterling—a very remarkable performance. Out of that 1,590 millions, only 305 millions was being raised from revenue. In 1916-17 the Army might be costing 1,000 millions, the Navy 200 millions, and assistance to Allies and Dominions 400-600 millions, and the Civil Services over 200 millions. It might be vaguely forecasted that the expenditure during 1916-17 would be somewhere about 2,000 millions, if the war continued to March 31, 1917, a sum not far short of the entire aggregate income of the whole population. There were three disquieting features in the economic situation. One was the constant advance in prices, which have reached 46 per cent. (18 per cent. due to freight rate increases) in eighteen months. He did not think the increase was due to inflation. Another disquieting feature was the inequality between imports and exports, which was sure to increase, because our productive power was being reduced. But the most disquieting feature was the withdrawal of another million men from productive work to join the Army. There was little doubt that the United Kingdom could finance the war for another two years, if need be.

Mr. W. Lawson (secretary of the Society) remarked that a great many of those who had been put down as being engaged in agriculture were merely graziers, and did not till the land.

Mr. Newman Thompson (Bank of Ireland) remarked that the Government should have placed countervailing duties upon the sale of luxuries in this country when they placed duties on the import of these articles. The speaker advocated the increase of direct taxation in place of portion of loans, which only threw the burden of the war on the future.

Mr. Sparkhall Brown doubted whether figures given in relation to national wealth would bear looking into, or if all those things spoken of as capital could be turned into capital when everyone wanted to sell them.

Mr. F. Leet (assistant secretary Bank of Ireland) said that the question had been raised as to whether the banks had done right to subscribe to the War Loans, and it deserved consideration. The 450 millions subscribed by the banks was entirely new money, and it was asserted that it had upset the equilibrium between money and commodities. If it were true that the position could have been equally well served by the abstention of the banks, he thought that they would be obliged to say that the banks' part in the matter would better have been eliminated. The scheme of the Government to use American securities to pay for our imports—"feeding the Americans with their own tails," as it were—was extremely clever and most admirable. The result up to date had been most successful. The danger of a glut and fall in the prices of these securities would be met in two ways. In the first place, a lot of loose money in America awaited investment, while in the second our Government need not sell the securities at all, but could deposit them with the American banks as collateral securities for loans.

Mr. Lloyd Christian (secretary of the Bankers' Institute) thought that banks could only issue credit already in their possession, and could not create fresh credit. The man who made a thing created credit. Taxation for defence from such a fate as that of Belgium was not money wasted. Men going into the Army were replaced by men who would not otherwise be working and by women, so that the loss to industry would not be so great after all.

Professor Oldham, replying to the discussion, said that interest on loans brought forth money which no Chancellor of the Exchequer would be able to find for taxation. Finance by loan was giving rich people a great future command over labour, and questions of tremendous political importance in that connection would soon be raised. He agreed that much of the so-called wealth of the country was paper, and had yet to be liquified, but not that the national income was smaller in war than in peace times. A more healthy form of economy than stinting was greater production. The American miner's output of coal was as 700 to 380 to that of the British miner. More effort would produce more wealth, and we should have to adopt more productive ways of working. Then we could easily bear the enormous increase in the National Debt.

ENVER PASHA.

A REMARKABLE INTERVIEW.

"TO INDIA AND EGYPT."

The *Echo de Paris* publishes the following remarkable interview with Enver Pasha, obtained by Senor Ibanez de Ibero, the Spanish journalist, who, as will be remembered, saved Colonel Napier's confidential papers when that officer was captured in the Adriatic by an enemy submarine:

"The aide-de-camp who introduces me makes one recommendation, 'Do not stop more than ten minutes. His Excellency is overburdened with work.' I am ushered into a large room, with maps on easels, and on one wall an oil painting of the Sultan. Just beneath the portrait is a man busy writing at a table. He looks up with a scrutinising gaze. The man is Enver Pasha, the master of Turkey. He wears a General's khaki undress uniform and an astrachan cap. Enver Pasha does not look much more than 30; he is a small man, but with a good figure, and regular, almost delicate, features. He gives one the idea, as it were, of both a manly and an effeminate man. The chief trait in his character is his desire that one should go away with a deep impression of his power, for he is a man of inordinate pride. Naturally luxurious, pride and ambition have made him hardworking, and he soon succeeded in a country so deeply steeped in laziness that a man of action has but to make his will felt in order to be master.

"My first question was about the military situation in the Balkans. 'It is in our favour,' answered Enver Pasha. 'The German Army advances; the Serbs must retire to Albania under great difficulties. They will have to abandon their artillery, and will be pursued by the Bulgars right into Albania.'

"'What is your opinion of the operations of the Entente troops in Macedonia?'

"'The Anglo-French are too late in the day. They will henceforth do nothing.'

"'What will happen if the Anglo-French forces retire into Greek territory?'

"'In that case they will be pursued by the Germans and the Bulgars. There will be only two alternatives. Greece will either take arms against us or will disarm the Franco-English troops. The second alternative is the more likely. It is highly improbable that the Greek Government will venture to wage war against the Central Empires.'

DARDANELLES EXPEDITION.

"'What about the Dardanelles?'

"'The Dardanelles expedition was a bad blunder on the part of the Entente. Considerable troops were sent there precisely at the moment when they were most wanted on the West front, at a time when it really was feasible for the Entente to break through the German lines in France and in Belgium. The Dardanelles campaign enabled us to render signal service to our German allies. We were then cut off from the rest of Europe, but we were thus able to hold up enemy forces in Gallipoli.'

"'Do you think that France and England will withdraw their forces from the Dardanelles?'

"'For our part, we want them to stay there.'

"'What does the new Italian offensive amount to?'

"'Frankly, I do not believe the Italian Army will gain many successes. You know that I fought against the Italians in Cyrenaica, and was able to hold them with far inferior forces.'

"The interview had lasted already half an hour, and, remembering the aide-de-camp's recommendation, I was about to take leave when Enver Pasha motioned me to remain, and I continued my questions.

"'What is your opinion, Excellency, of the state of operations in France?'

"'I believe that France has made her maximum effort. Once the Balkan campaign is over, the German armies will undertake vast operations on the Western front, from which we hope great results.'

"'What is your opinion of the Russian Army?'

"'The Russian Army will require at least three years before it can resume the offensive. Russia has a vast store of men, but what is wanted now is not men, but soldiers.'

"'It is believed that as soon as German troops reach Constantinople you will begin the campaign against Egypt, and then India.'

"'We are not waiting for German troops. We have troops enough of our own. We do not require even German officers. What we lack is armament and munitions, but all that will be sent us.'

INDIA AND EGYPT.

"'Moreover, we will undertake the expeditions against Egypt and India not successively, as you seem to imagine, but simultaneously. The expedition against India will not require a large force; 100,000 men will suffice. Afghanistan is at present a centre of ferment against the English. We have Ottoman officers out there who are skilfully fomenting agitation. With the agents we have out there, and with the moderate army which I will send out shortly we hope to achieve our purpose.'

"'The main object of the Egyptian campaign is said to be the occupation of the Suez Canal by Ottoman forces, which would thus cut off Great Britain from the route to India.'

"'Our purpose is not exactly that which you describe. Above all, we propose to seize a rich and profitable British Colony. Of course the capture of the Suez Canal will be of the highest importance to us, but England will always be able to use the Cape of Good Hope route. If our purpose merely were to close the short India and Indo-China route to England and France, we would be satisfied merely to occupy both banks of the Canal strongly. But the intention of the Ottoman Army is to drive out the English from the whole of Egypt.'

"'Some experts hold that this war will last another two or three years. Others believe that it will be over much sooner owing to the enormous wastage of men. May I ask your opinion?'

"'The wastage of men will never stop the war. What may stop it will be general exhaustion and gradual weakening of one of the two belligerent coalitions. For my part, I do not think the war will last so long as you say.'

"'In your speech before the Chamber you said that you had at your disposal a strength of two million men?'

"'I said so then, and I repeat it emphatically now, the more so that we will soon have at our command the material means which we then lacked. We shall be able to co-operate in the great offensive which our allies will shortly undertake on the Western front. Of all the nations now at war Turkey is the only one which still possesses large reserves of men.'"

THE INDIAN MAIL.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE FRONTIER TRIBES.

LOYALTY OF THE AMIR.

Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Frontier Province, in his annual report of the affairs of the frontier last year, discusses the effect which the war appears to have had on the borderland tribes. He says that the declaration of war aroused, perhaps, less interest and excitement amongst the frontier population than might have been expected. It was difficult, he says, for the mass of the population to comprehend the vast issues of the distant conflict. So much was understood, however, that Britain was engaged in a great struggle and the Border population had no hesitation in giving their verdict. Promises of service and expressions of loyalty were evoked on all sides, and were repeated. Enthusiasm spread, and the offers of service by the tribal militias, the proposal of the Khaibar tribes to furnish an armed contingent and the subscription by the Bannu Wazirs of their Tochi allowances for one month towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund may be cited in this connection.

Nevertheless, the greatest concern was exhibited everywhere with regard to the attitude of Turkey, and Sir George regards as a strong testimony of the innate loyalty of the cis-Frontier area of the province, that the outbreak of the war with the Porte called forth fresh expressions of allegiance to the British Government and of condemnation of the bellicose folly of Turkey.

The cordial expression of neutrality which had been made by His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan at the end of August, 1914, was of material value at this crisis, says Sir George Roos-Keppel. In our own territory we had the prestige of 60 years of peaceful and successful administration behind us. Across the border, on the other hand, among tribes with whom we have been fighting intermittently for a long period, who are supported by an exaggerated sense of tribal strength owing to the importation of arms, and swayed by Mullahs persistently hostile to the Government, it could hardly be expected that the war with Turkey would not furnish an admirable text for harangues. Combination amongst the tribes was unlikely; but isolated acts of hostility appeared inevitable, and the realisation of this forecast was not deferred. In Hazara, in January, Hindustani fanatics brought about a raid on a frontier post, itself of no importance, but part of a much wider plan for our injury. The Shalonr Mullah of the Chagharzai collected a contingent of his tribe and threatened to attack Oghi, a movement which was prevented by the despatch of a military reinforcement. In the Malakand agency on the outbreak of war the Babra Mullah and Sarkanri Mullah of Asmar, with others of less note, started an agitation in Bajour which failed. Amongst the Drakzai the Mullahs endeavoured to proscribe Government service, while the anti-British party in Kabul was not slow in despatching agents with instructions to stir up trouble amongst the Afridis. On the Kurram border the unrest manifested itself in October by an open attack by the Maidan Jajis on Walaichina, and afterwards by the presentation of impossible demands to Government by the Mangals. These were the results of the crisis.

DACOITIES WITH MURDER.

Dacoities, accompanied by murder, continue to be reported from various parts of the country. In the Hill Tipperah district, in Eastern Bengal, the house of a farmer was raided on the night of December 29. The outlaws were armed with revolvers, kukris, staves, and carried blazing torches. After they had removed cash and jewellery to the value of Rs.40,000 (£2,666), they demanded the keys of three iron safes. The farmer and his clerk declined to give them up, and resisted the robbers, who promptly shot both the unfortunate men dead.

Another report comes from Dera Ghazikhan, in the Punjab. On December 31 a gang of 25 robbers attacked the house of a Hindu, and, being disappointed at the result, set fire to the building, killing one Hindu and injuring another.

The most remarkable case of all, however, was in the heart of Calcutta. Two native bookmakers, brothers, were returning from the races in a cab, and had with them a bag containing about Rs.800 (£53 odd). When they reached the lane in which their house was situate they left the carriage, and proceeded on foot. When actually crossing the threshold of the building two young Bengalis appeared, armed with Mauser revolvers, and demanded the bag of money under threat of death. The bag was promptly handed over, but before the brothers were allowed to enter their house one of them was shot in the stomach. We are told that the crowd in the vicinity at the time was so great that the criminals escaped by diving into it.

NEW LIGHT CURE.

GOOD RESULTS IN MILITARY CASES.

A short time ago we referred to a paper in the *Lancet* by Drs. Harmer and Cumberbatch, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, giving their experiences of the treatment of various diseases by the Simpson Rays, or Light. The result of experiences of its application to another kind of disease is described in the current issue of the *Lancet* by Major E. G. French, R.A.M.C., officer commanding military hospital, Rochester Row, S.W. Major French says:—

"The Simpson light is the latest discovery in therapeutics, a discovery in which both the medical faculty and laity are evincing a great amount of interest. For over two and a half years the scientific investigations have been in progress, during one and a half years these 'S' rays have been employed therapeutically, and over 9,000 treatments have been given. It will therefore be admitted that no undue haste has been shown in now introducing them to the more general notice of the profession.

"The interesting history of the discovery of these rays is now known to most medical men. During the past six months I have made frequent observations of the work done at 100 Victoria street, S.W., and elsewhere, and have treated some 40 selected cases from the military hospital, Rochester row, S.W.

APPLICATION OF THE RAYS.

"The apparatus consists of a stand and carrier for a pair of metallic electrodes, these later being composed mainly of wolfram prepared by a very elaborate and expensive process. The arc, as a rule, generated by an electric current of 40 to 50 volts and 5 to 8 amperes, but modifications in the composition of the electrodes and the current used are being constantly tried.

"The rays generated from the glowing electrodes are allowed to impinge directly upon the area to be treated for a period of one to five minutes at a distance of 10 to 18 inches. In certain conditions it has been found desirable to concentrate the emanation and the limited amount of accompanying heat rays by means of a parabolic reflector either of quartz or, better, of polished metal.

"In every first application a moderate treatment should be given with instructions to the patient to make a careful note of the effect produced. No dressings should be applied to wounds or sores, and if a scab is formed boric fomentations should be applied overnight—i.e., before the next treatment. The best means of protecting the lesions is by means of a fine-mesh wire covering shaped so as not to touch the sores.

"The reaction varies considerably. In some cases the patient feels a slight tingling in or near the area treated, which may last from one to five hours. The reaction may be ascertained by a close observation of the area treated. . . . After a very few treatments the ulcers begin to assume a totally different appearance. Healing may begin at the margins or at the centre. Ordinary scar tissue never seems to form.

TESTED IN THE WORST CASES.

"Several other conditions have been successfully treated with the Simpson light—namely, rodent ulcers, lupus, acne, sycosis, herpes, ringworm, alopecia, localised eczema, etc. I have personally seen at the institute some excellent results in rodent ulcers.

"As only a limited number of my patients from Rochester row could be conveniently treated at the institute, I selected specially severe cases to test this treatment."

Major French then describes his experiences of treatment in a number of cases, and says that he was satisfied with the result. Some of the most intractable cases which had shown no appreciable improvement after a great deal of treatment for months improved at once under the application of the Simpson Rays, and were discharged "practically cured."

A committee has been appointed by the Royal Society of Medicine to inquire further into experiences with the light, and this committee is now carrying on investigations.

MR. RUNCIMAN ON SHIP PROBLEMS.

MAINTAINING OUR SEA POWERS.

ITALY'S PRESSING NEEDS.

Dr. Mario Borsa, who is well known in England as the editor of the great Milan democratic daily, *Il Secolo*, which, in the very first days of the European war, pioneered a tough fight in Italy against the Giolittian neutralist faction, has just returned from London, where he was interviewed on matters connected with the war and Anglo-Italian relations in particular.

He begins to publish a series of impressionist articles and interviews intended, as he says, to meet, on first-hand authority and direct experience, the very widespread criticism one hears continually in Italy regarding Britain's conduct of the war.

The following remarkable passage is from Dr. Borsa's general preface:—

"In my meetings with English statesmen, politicians, writers, and people generally, the clearest, strongest, liveliest, and most consoling impression I have brought back to Italy from my journey in England is the wonderfully unanimous determination of the whole people to persevere in the war even unto victory.

"ONE END, ONE ONLY.

"Schooled into prudence by past experience, everybody will tell you: 'We don't know when it will all finish, but we do know how it is going to finish. There must be one end, one only.'"

Mr. Walter Runciman made an interesting statement to Dr. Borsa as follows:—"As regards the lack of merchantmen and the consequent heavy rise of freight rates, we Britishers are not a whit better off than you Italians or any other nation.

"The freight question is not easy to solve. We are asked: 'Why don't you nationalise the mercantile marine as you have nationalised railways?' But there is a big difference. Such a solution is impossible, first of all because railway rates are fixed, while those of the mercantile marine are subject to fluctuation; secondly, because the railways, being on our own soil, are free from competition; and, lastly, because, in the matter of railways, commerce with neutrals has not to be taken into consideration.

"Others ask us: 'Why don't you try to secure the lowering of rates by fixing a maximum limit?' But, if we did this, we should forfeit the neutral vessels which it is to our interest to attract to ourselves, because they would, of course, go where no fixed limits existed.

CARGOES FOR ITALY.

"What we consider the most practical and efficacious measures to adopt are the following: We have recalled numerous ships from foreign service; we have forced others to forego their own special trading, and have employed them in grain transport, especially across the Atlantic. We have indicated certain directions to which certain vessels must devote their service. We have made a clearance of our own ports and demonstrated to the French and Italians the necessity for imitating our example.

"With regard to Italy in particular, we have done, and are doing, everything in our power. We have given instructions to our licensing committees to grant freely the indispensable permission which is required by English ships sought for transport services to Italy. We have given Italy every facility for grain transport that we have been able to obtain for ourselves.

"Whatever difference exists regarding freight rates depends exclusively on the greater time occupied on a voyage over a greater distance. We are, at this moment, seeking means of helping the Italian Government in transporting war material. All ships which were available in our home and Colonial ports have been used for coal transport.

"Nor is this all; we are actually calling off all possible vessels from commerce with neutral countries, hoping thereby to increase the tonnage available for coal cargoes destined for Italy, as for France and the other Allied Powers.

"It will be well that the Italian Government, on its part, seeks to establish, like ourselves, some sort of control over vessels belonging to its own mercantile marine."

GERMAN MUNITION WORKER IMPRISONED.

At Hull on Saturday Alfred Stockhouse, a German subject, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for entering Hull, a prohibited area, without permission. The prisoner had been interned, it was stated, but escaped. He later surrendered, and was re-interned. He was again released by order of the military authorities. The prisoner stated he was a munition worker.

UNE SOIREE FRANCAISE.

Une Soirée Française, comprising enjoyable musical items, was held on Friday evening in the Engineers' Hall, Dawson street, Dublin, in the presence of a large audience. Most of the performers are pupils of Mlle. Maurice Jourdainne. An amusing comedy, "Double Méprise," in which the parts were taken by Mlle. Jourdainne and Mlle. M. Guyot, gave much pleasure. Other items were contributed by Miss Rachel Law, Miss Mildred Johnston, Miss Nora Melia, Miss Poole, Miss Irwin Crowley, Miss Hermione Mervyn, Mrs. George MacMahon, Miss Lorna Tweedy, Miss Rea Mooney, Mr. Tom Bourke, and an instrumental quartette consisting of Miss Dorothy Poole, Miss H. Mervyn, Miss Flora Collins, and Miss Constance Powell. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the French Red Cross Society.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

A dance was held on Friday night at the D.B.C., St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, for the purpose of raising funds to provide comforts for wounded soldiers of the Connaught Rangers. It was attended by over one hundred ladies and gentlemen, among the latter being a number of military officers. All spent a very pleasant night in dancing to the music of the South Irish Horse string band. The arrangements for the dance were in the hands of Miss F. B. Kelly.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR SOLDIERS.

On Friday night a most successful entertainment was given to convalescent soldiers from the front and from the Dollymount Camp in the Wesleyan Lecture Hall, Clontarf, nearly 300 men being present. Several well-known artists willingly assisted. The men were treated to a substantial tea by the Ladies' Committee. The Lancer Quartette from Marlborough Barracks, with Sergeant-Major Cruden, Sergeant Jones, and several of the men, rendered very fine items, Sergeant Wolseley's pianoforte selections being much applauded. The Misses Stuart Weir, and Clarke, with Mr. Symmons, also Master S. R. Symmons, Mr. Earls, and others, added considerably to the enjoyment of the evening. Mr. T. R. McCullagh occupied the chair, and expressed the pleasure of all present at seeing the men back from the front; and so far on the road towards recovery. Mr. E. S. Lowe supplied the men liberally with cigarettes, and very neatly got-up match boxes as souvenirs. Mrs. George Booker presided at the piano.

LLOYD'S MAIL NEWS.

ADEN, Friday.—The Arabia, for London, left.
ADEN, Friday.—The Salsette, from Bombay, arrived.
BOMBAY, Friday.—The Mongolia, from London for Sydney, arrived.
COLOMBO, Friday.—The Osterley, for London, left.
GIBRALTAR, Thursday.—The Atsila, from London for Morocco, arrived.
GLASGOW, Friday.—The Perseus, for Adelaide, left.
GALVESTON, Friday.—The Alban, from Liverpool, arrived.
GIBRALTAR, Thursday.—The Redoutable, from the United Kingdom for Genoa, passed.
HONG KONG, Saturday.—The Namur, from Bombay for Kobe, arrived.
HAVRE, Friday.—The Pardy, from Zarate, arrived.
LISBON, Friday.—The Araguaya, for the United Kingdom, left; the Amazon, from the United Kingdom for Buenos Ayres, arrived.
MOJI, Thursday.—The Atenta Maru, for London, left.
PORT SAID, Friday.—The Merkara, from the Tees for Calcutta, arrived.
PORT NATAL, Thursday.—The Wosaka Maru, for London, left.
RANGOON, Wednesday.—The Tasmania, for Port Said, left.
SYDNEY, Saturday.—The Khyber, for London, left.
SINGAPORE, Friday.—The Kashmir, for London, left.
SHANGHAI, Friday.—The Sardinia, from Kobe for Bombay, arrived.
VICTORIA, B.C., Friday.—The Yokohama Maru arrived, and proceeded.

RUMANIA'S POSITION.

ENEMY ANXIETY.

"UNCERTAIN ATTITUDE."

For the last few weeks the political situation in Rumania has been causing some anxiety in Germany and Austria, and the German papers have tried feebly to conceal their disquietude by giving a certain amount of prominence to the utterances of the well-known pro-German in Rumania, M. Peter Carp. A fresh light, however, has been thrown on the situation by the well-known correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Dr. Leo Lederer, who telegraphs from Sofia:—

"Although it cannot be said to have become intensified, the political situation in Rumania has attracted a great deal of interest in diplomatic circles during the last few days. The propaganda carried on by the *Entente* Powers in Bucharest is still continuing in a greater degree than before, and even if they have not yet succeeded in securing positive results, they have nevertheless managed to create a position which the Central Empires and their allies cannot contemplate without a certain amount of anxiety. The rather uncertain attitude taken up by the present Government in Rumania has necessarily led to a more and more unsatisfactory state of things, whether one considers the economic or military point of view.

It may be recalled that after overcoming many difficulties, the Central Powers entered into an agreement with Rumania, whereby 50,000 wagons of wheat and other foodstuffs were to be sent to Germany, but the *Entente* Powers were unfortunately able to create further difficulties, and even went so far as to purchase stores of wheat and foodstuffs on their own account. It is nevertheless difficult to see how this wheat can be sent westward at the present time, and it cannot be said that it is necessary for the requirements of Russia, in view of the large stores of wheat now at the disposal of our eastern enemy.

PURCHASES OF WHEAT.

"Day by day the English Ministry here inserts announcements in the newspapers to the effect that Rumanian agriculturists and wheat merchants are invited to offer their stocks to the Ministry and its agents. It consequence of these manœuvres the price of wheat has considerably advanced, and I have even been informed that the wagons which had been loaded with wheat for Austria and Germany have been held up in consequence of the difficulties raised by the agents of the *Entente* Powers.

Still greater importance, however, must be attached to the present diplomatic and political situation in Bucharest. Although the general organisation of the Rumanian army has not yet been ordered by the Government, the fact nevertheless remains that four-fifths of the troops are under arms, and the greater number of these men have been concentrated on the Bulgarian and the Hungarian frontiers, whilst the forces on the Bessarabian frontier have not been reinforced at all. In addition, most of the Rumanian heavy artillery has now been concentrated on the borders of Bulgaria and Hungary, batteries having been brought from the Black Sea for this purpose.

"In view of the continual propaganda of the *Entente* Powers in Bucharest, it is quite obvious that these dispositions of troops and artillery merit the urgent attention of Germany and Austria. In Bucharest the agents of the *Entente* Powers make no secret of the fact that now, when they hope to begin a general offensive on all fronts, both Rumania and Greece may be induced to join them in their attack. It is, in the circumstances, not unreasonable to expect that it may become more and more necessary for Rumania to declare on which side her sympathies lie. In view of the position which has arisen in Greece, the Central Powers may be able to prove to Rumania that it will be better for her eventually to join forces with Austria and Germany, than to declare herself on the side of the Triple Alliance.

NAVY IN THE DARDANELLES.

FRENCH SUBMARINE'S ADVENTURE.

Several interesting details about naval incidents in the Dardanelles are published in *L'Illustration* by M. Emile Vedel. One of the most striking incidents he records occurred on March 14, to the French submarine the Coulomb. The mission of the submarine was to torpedo any minelayers and to unmask the enemy's batteries in the Dardanelles. To carry out her task she had to keep to the surface nearly all the time with her periscope as a target for the Turkish shore batteries. Shells rained round her as she went up the Straits, and while manœuvring she felt a collision and then an object delivering battering blows against her hull. The vessel was practically anchored, and there was no question but that she had fouled a mine and that death was beating at the side. The only thing to do was to rise to the surface, if the mine did not explode first, and free the vessel from above. As the submarine rose with difficulty from the weight a seaplane found her and started in pursuit. The submarine dived, and the infernal battering continued, while the crew could also hear the notes of the seaplane's bursting shells. After a short time the submarine rose again, this time to find a Turkish torpedo-boat waiting for her. Again she dived, her captain preferring the explosion of the mine and death to capture by the Turks. Even with a fair current the submarine, lightened as much as possible, could only make three knots. Despite it she got away, and when the men got out to clear the vessel they found that the mine was one only recently laid, which adds to the miracle of its not having exploded. After the submarine got clear the mine was exploded by a cruiser's gunfire.

M. Vedel gives a striking description of the naval engagement on the 18th of March, when the Bouvet was sunk, and after describing several conspicuous instances of heroism and devotion to duty in the French ships, continues: "The British division that replaced us suffered no less severely. A shell sent one of its torpedo boats to the bottom, while the Irresistible and the Ocean were sunk by floating mines, like the Bouvet, and almost in the same waters. While the Irresistible was sinking the officers and men assembled aft, completely exposed. Far from respecting an unarmed enemy threatened with drowning, the Turks redoubled their fire on this unarmed mass of men, of whom twenty-four were killed in a few seconds. The same thing happened when the Bouvet went down, and the fire of the enemy batteries was concentrated on the boats going to pick up survivors. The Germans had soon brought the Turks to their level of barbarism!" To return to the Irresistible, part of her men were picked up by the Ocean, which sank in her turn soon after. Several of those who escaped this double shipwreck were taken on a destroyer, and their terrible luck was such that this vessel was at once hit by a shell and sunk, no ordinary experience for those who were in these three shipwrecks in one afternoon.

COMFORTS FOR THE TROOPS.

ENTERTAINMENT AT DALKEY.

The theatrical and musical entertainment organised by Mrs. Ethel Sheridan in aid of comforts for the troops took place on Friday night in the Town Hall, Dalkey. There was a full house, and the entertainment was a great success. A capital programme was provided. The audience manifested their appreciation of the all-round good quality of the artistes by the heartiest applause. Madame Fanny Waterfield, who was voluntarily assisted in stage effects by Signalman J. Crawford, R.N., and Private C. J. Talbot, of the 54th Kootenay Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, gave a splendid rendering of Mr. P. Delany's fine recruiting song, "The Empire's Grand March." Mr. Charles Wilson, who, with Mrs. Sheridan, was responsible for the effective stage decorations, sang in character John Lawson's song in "Humanity," "Only a Jew." It was capitally done. Most amusing was the performance of Mr. Ernest Treacy, comedian. Very interesting performances were the children's dances by Miss Hobson's pupils from the Collegiate School, Northumberland avenue, Kingstown. Mr. R. Sheridan, a local favourite, gave "The Deathless Army," in a fine baritone. Other good artistes were Miss Nellie FitzGerald, Miss Eyre Powell, Miss Mabel Brett, Miss Percival N. O'Neill, Miss Shinkwin, Dr. J. Maginnis, and Mrs. Sheridan, who gave some stirring recitations. Mrs. Willie Armstrong, at the piano, proved an efficient accompanist. Mrs. Sheridan apologised for the non-attendance of Captain Mateer, A.D.C., and Mrs. Mateer, who had been "billed" to play a sketch, the captain not being able to obtain leave from his staff duties at Liverpool.

THE CHURCHES.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The rector and churchwardens have offered to place St. Margaret's, Westminster, at the disposal of the members of the Overseas Forces in London for any services or other ministrations which they may require. The official representatives of the Dominion of Canada, of the Commonwealth of Australia, and of New Zealand are in cordial sympathy with this proposal and are co-operating in arrangements for giving effect to it. An inaugural service for members of the Canadian Forces will be held at 12 (noon) on Thursday, February 10—the anniversary of the day on which the first Canadian contingent reached France. A similar service for members of the Australian and New Zealand Forces will be held at the same hour on the following Wednesday (February 16). The local position and official status of St. Margaret's render it specially suitable for a purpose of this kind. It seems altogether appropriate that the parish church of the House of Commons should be the parish church of the members of the Overseas Forces while in England.

Bishop Bury, the Bishop of Northern and Central Europe, has given an interesting account of the work carried out by the Church of England in what is now the war area. The diocese of London, he says, was in an exceptional position in having two Suffragan Bishops, to one of whom was entrusted the charge of the work in Northern and Central Europe. Such jurisdiction came down from the reign of Charles I., when by Order in Council, dated October 1, 1633, the Church of England's work outside the British Isles was placed under the superintendence of the Bishop of London. Diocese after diocese and province after province had been formed from out of Southern Europe. Spain, Portugal, Italy, the shores of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea had been formed into separate dioceses, but Northern and Central Europe remained still under the control of the diocese of London. Seven of the countries of that diocese were now being devastated by the war, and the chaplains scattered over Holland, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, and Serbia occupied much the same position as the English clergy, having churches and parsonages and all the organisation of ordinary parochial work.

The work, however, was exceptional, and on taking up his duties for the first time he was amazed to find a large number of English women teaching in families, taking charge of children in nurseries, and laying the foundations of what the English held to be high character, teaching truthfulness and straightforwardness to their little charges. Immediately after the declaration of war 400 [illegible] came through by the first train, 300 in the next, and others in driblets. None had been sent away from Austria-Hungary, and there was a great difference between the methods of the two enemy countries. These teachers had been valued especially for their methods of instruction, not for their ideas of hygiene and sanitation, though they were all in [illegible] in the nursery, but because they inculcated ideas of truthfulness, honour, and duty [illegible] did not matter that sometimes the teachers went out ill-instructed and ill-equipped, [illegible] even references and diplomas were [illegible] asked for. These teachers were highly valued because they were English, and [illegible] tion according to English methods.

Particularly interesting was the account given by Dr. Bury of the work carried on by the chaplains, whose homes, he said, were during the evenings of both Sundays and week days open houses for all the English in the districts who cared to avail themselves of the privilege. Not one chaplain had voluntarily left his post since the outbreak of war [illegible] some had been thrown out. [illegible] thrown out from Germany without [illegible] any personal possessions. All but [illegible] been thrown out in the same way [illegible] gium, and all but two from those [illegible] Russia occupied by the enemy. [illegible] chaplains, Mr. Williams, stood [illegible] figure in Berlin, a connection [illegible] homeland and the British prisoners. Two chaplains were in the enemies' [illegible] Serbia. There was, he thought, no [illegible] the whole of the Anglican jurisdiction [illegible] had suffered so much through the war [illegible] no men who had been so cruelly [illegible] the doing of it.

A very interesting party of [illegible] students, recently volunteered for [illegible] were entertained at the Manchester [illegible] Hall. Such a heterogeneous group of divinity students has probably never before gathered together; the war is responsible for such a unifying process. In a company of 240 there were representatives of all religious denominations of England and [illegible] including those in preparation for the [illegible] Catholic priesthood and the Jewish [illegible] The bulk of them, however, consisted of Protestant Nonconformist students, [illegible] those of Manchester—Didsbury Wesleyan, [illegible] dependent College, Baptist and [illegible] Methodist Colleges. They have enlisted [illegible] the voluntary system, and are to be [illegible] for the R.A.M. The rally of the [illegible] place at Rhyl. Having heard that [illegible] pany was to pass through Manchester [illegible] way to a training centre, an invitation [illegible] refreshments at the hall was given.

Speaking at Ipswich in connection with the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Bishop of Chelmsford said that what he wanted to see was the world really up in arms [illegible] Church, because then he would believe the Church was really touching the world. [illegible] wanted to pray as never before. [illegible] responsible for failure in the Dardanelles [illegible] they believed the Biblical story [illegible] of Joshua so long as Moses held [illegible] up, then they must believe that [illegible] Church had been really keen in [illegible] sacrifice in real fasting, and in real [illegible] close to God, then last August [illegible] have been through the Dardanelles.

Speaking at a meeting of London Churchmen, held at Church House, Westminster, to protest against the proposed [illegible] tion by Convocation of the Mass [illegible] and Reservation, Sir Edward Clarke [illegible] controversy in which they were [illegible] was largely brought about by the [illegible] of the Bishops. It was quite as [illegible] the laity as the Church to be pro[illegible] these innovations, which were in [illegible] tion to the canons of the Church [illegible] taught them that when our soldiers returned from the wars in [illegible] had been engaged they usually [illegible] consolation of the Evangelical Church [illegible] it be likely that the men engaged [illegible] sent war would when they returned [illegible] ing death in its worst and cruellest [illegible] steeped in discipline tolerate [illegible] instant the dogmatic refinery [illegible] flippancy of an undisciplined [illegible] clergy, who could only be likened [illegible] ists in the Church?

Resolutions were carried protesting [illegible] the proposed innovations as being [illegible] the doctrines of the Reformation, [illegible] to provoke a conflict ending in [illegible] lishment and drastic disendowment [illegible] Established Church, and deprecating [illegible] sion of the Use of the Church [illegible] which provides that the elements [illegible] at the Holy Communion shall be re[illegible] sumed by the communicants present.

A difficulty which had arisen [illegible] in consequence of the refusal [illegible] the authorities of the Knutsford [illegible] Hospital to allow inmates to attend [illegible] services outside the hospital has been [illegible] torily settled. In future any men [illegible] to attend outside religious services [illegible] allowed to do so on intimating [illegible] the hospital commandant a day before. Father Morrissey, of St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church, who had previously [illegible] arrangements, stated that it [illegible] him no pleasure to speak [illegible] the matter as he had done a [illegible] object, of course, was not to [illegible] humane and self-sacrificing work [illegible] tal which the ladies of the district [illegible] but to secure for the wounded [illegible] he regarded as a religious right [illegible] vital kind. He wished to acknowledge [illegible] courtesy he had always received from the hospital.

Interest is aroused by the statement that the Rev. Richard Carr Kirkpatrick, [illegible] of St. Augustine's, Kilburn, who has died at the age of 93, came from the Kirkpatrick family to which the ex-Empress Eugénie belongs. As a matter of fact, the mother of the ex-Empress was Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, who married Cyprien de Montijo. The bride's father in those far-off days was British Consul at Malaga, and he claimed descent from the Kirkpatrick who was Bruce's henchman on a famous occasion when the Red Comyn met with a violent death. It was the ex-Empress's mother who made sure of her daughter's marriage to Napoleon, then not a particularly attractive figure of a man of 45. Europe's view of the marriage was not over polite, but Lord Palmerston said the marriage "seems to me a most sensible one."

AMERICAN TRADE BOOM.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

OFFICIAL STATE REPORTS.

However irksome may be the restrictions imposed by the British blockade, trade figures published by the Washington Government make it abundantly clear that commercially America is doing remarkably well as a result of the war. Conclusive first-hand testimony on the subject is furnished in a striking series of reports contributed by the Governors of States throughout the Union to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and published by that journal on January 2.

These officials were asked to furnish a statement as to the industrial and business conditions in their several States at the opening of the New Year; how far the war had affected those conditions, the outlook for the future, and the state of employment. By January 1 forty-eight Governors had replied personally or by deputy, and the general effect of their communications is that, owing in large measure to the war, the country is enjoying unprecedented prosperity. The *Ledger* itself gives the outstanding features of the reports as follows:—

Business has improved in varying degrees from "better than a year ago" to the "best on record."

The European war has been, on the whole, a factor in the improvement, and its continuance is likely to help business further.

Aside from business benefits due to the war the general outlook is good.

Unemployment is at a low ebb, and in general there is a job for every man who wants work.

Practically every part of the Union is sharing in the boom. The great industrial centres, the mining areas, the cotton growing districts, and the agricultural and stock raising States, all report active and expanding business. One enthusiastic official asserts that "the cry of hard times falls on deaf ears in Nebraska right now"—a phrase which must equally well sum up the position in the great majority of the States brought under review. An index to the general prosperity is provided in the statement that in 1915, no less than £80,000,000 was paid to motor manufacturers in Michigan for the products of their shops and factories.

Incidentally, an interesting example of Germany's forethought and enterprise is revealed in the report from Montana, where there are great copper mines:—

On November 30 it was announced that orders for copper aggregating 200,000,000 lb.—nearly one-fifth of the annual production in the United States—had been placed by German representatives with copper concerns in the Union. This metal will be placed in storage and shipped to Germany for reconstruction after the war.

"UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND."

It is not possible to give a detailed summary of the reports, which fill many columns, but a few typical extracts relating to representative States in different parts of the Union will suffice to indicate their character.

Governor Charles S. Hamlin, of the Federal Reserve Board, writes:—

During the late summer and past autumn we have been sending goods to Europe on a credit basis and financing our own exports. The result of this unprecedented demand for our goods at high prices has been to supply the nation largely with funds, making interest rates low and business correspondingly active. Strictly domestic business has [illegible] usly increased, and reports of business conditions made to the Federal Reserve Board from every part of the country show that substantially all lines are now actively employed in producing a maximum output, and selling it at reasonable rates.

Railroad earnings have improved, and the business situation is both sound and promising. There would seem to be no reason for doubting the continuance of the development of trade along its present lines for some time to come. There appears to be every reason to look forward to successful business during the coming months, with prices strong and rising, and with bank capital abundant at reasonable rates.

Very definite evidence of prosperous conditions is forthcoming from the State of New York:—

Returns from 1,500 leading manufacturers employing half a million workers show that in 1915 employment in manufacturing industries increased from month to month, so that in November 9 per cent. more people were employed and 14 per cent. more wages were paid than in June. In November employment showed an increase of 14 per cent. and wages paid an increase of 25 per cent. compared with the corresponding month of 1914.

Activity in the building industry greatly exceeds that of a year ago. In November the value of the work for which permits were issued in the ten first and second cities of the State was nearly two and a half times the value for November, 1914.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

From New Jersey it is reported that:—

Industries engaged in the production of war materials have been extraordinarily busy for sixteen months back. Many of the larger plants carry on operations without cessation except on Sundays by three shifts of workmen. Wage rates are in excess of the normal by from 5 to 20 per cent. The war and the immense export trade which has grown out of it have exercised a quickening influence on very many lines of productive industry not engaged on war material.

In the Middle West trade is generally reported as brisk and employment as exceptionally good. The Governor of Illinois writes:—

Industrial and business conditions are excellent. I hear of cases where they are adding night shifts to keep the factories going fully in operation. Many new industries are being established, some for the manufacture of dyes, and others for the manufacture of gunpowder.

Michigan reports that the war has brought about an era of prosperity in the iron and copper industries, and among those engaged in the manufacture of medicines and chemicals. If it had not been for the war the copper industry would have been [illegible] the past.

In Kansas the war has caused an increase of several million dollars in the value of exports of horses, mules, wheat, and other commodities.

Among the Southern States, Georgia's position better than it has been for several years:—

Business conditions are good and growing better daily. Virtually every industry in the State is now running on full time, and many are operating with night shifts. This is particularly true of the textile mills. Perhaps not in a decade have prospects been so bright in the textile interests. There is a big demand for all kinds of cotton goods, and even lines not heretofore profitable are now selling at a price which leaves a good margin for the manufacturer. War orders have done much to stimulate this industry.

Idaho and Montana, typical Western States, report conditions as the best on record. In Arizona the mining and live-stock industries were never more prosperous, and Kansas announces a [illegible] complete recovery from the depression of a year ago.

BATTLEFIELD EMOTIONS.

HOW ANGER AND FEAR AFFECT THE SOLDIER.

Professor Sherrington gave another of his striking lectures on the psychophysiology of the battlefield at the Royal Institution.

The emotions of anger and fear which the fighting man experiences produce, he said, the most widespread tensions in the body. "Nature sets the body, as it were, on a war footing, mobilising its resources for a crisis which will involve, in all probability, extreme effort."

It is a curious fact that fear and anger seem to produce practically identical effects. First, the nerve storm, which causes an extraordinary rise in the blood pressure in the arteries, muscles, heart, and brain, and withdraws blood from the skin, stomach, liver (which normally contains about one-quarter of the blood of the body), and other organs. The heart beats much more violently than usual. The brain gets an extra supply of blood to enable it to increase its power and resources.

But the most striking phenomenon of all is the discharge into the blood from the tiny core of the adrenal capsule (near the kidneys) of what Professor Sherrington called "that marvellous stimulant" adrenine. Adrenine accentuates in every particular the effects of the anger or fear nerve storm. The voluntary muscles are then rendered extraordinarily powerful and, for the time being, almost immune from fatigue: the viscera is thrown out of action and the skin deprived of blood, so that there may be less bleeding.

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Railroad earnings have improved, and the business situation is both sound and promising. There would seem to be no reason for doubting the continuance of the development of trade along its present lines for some time to come. There appears to be every reason to look forward to successful business during the coming months, with prices strong and rising, and with bank credit abundant at reasonable rates.

Very definite evidence of prosperous conditions is forthcoming from the State of New [illegible]:—

Returns from 1,300 leading manufacturers employing half a million workers show that in [illegible] employment in manufacturing industries increased from month to month, so that in November 9 per cent. more people were employed and 14 per cent. more wages were paid than in June. In November employment showed an increase of 14 per cent., and wages paid an increase of 25 per cent. compared with the corresponding month of 1914.

Activity in the building industry greatly exceeds that of a year ago. In November the value of the work for which permits were issued in the ten first and second cities of the State was nearly two and a half times the value for November, 1914.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

From New Jersey it is reported that industries engaged in the production of war materials have been extraordinarily busy for sixteen months back. Many of the larger plants carry on operations without cessation except on Sundays by three shifts of workmen. Wage rates are in excess of the normal by from 5 to 20 per cent. The war and the immense export trade which has grown out of it have exercised a quickening influence on very many lines of productive industry not engaged on war material.

In the Middle West trade is generally reported as brisk and employment as exceptionally good. The Governor of Illinois writes:—

Industrial and business conditions are excellent. I hear of cases where they are working night shifts to keep the factories constantly in operation. Many new industries are being established, some for the manufacture of dyes, and others for the manufacture of gunpowder.

Michigan reports that the war has brought about an era of prosperity in the iron and steel industries, and among those engaged in the manufacture of medicines and chemicals. If it had not been for the war the steel industry would have been a thing of the past.

In Kansas the war has caused an increase of several million dollars in the value of exports of horses, mules, wheat, lead, zinc, and other commodities.

Among the Southern States, Georgia finds its position better than it has been for several years:—

Business conditions are good and growing better daily. Virtually every industry in the State is now running on full time, and many are operating with night shifts. This is particularly true of the textile mills. Perhaps not in a decade have prospects been so bright for the textile interests. There is a big demand for all kinds of cotton goods, and even grades not heretofore profitable are now selling at a price which leaves a good margin for the manufacturer. War orders have done much to stimulate this industry.

Nevada and Montana, typical Western States, report conditions as the best on record. In Arizona the mining and live-stock industries were never more prosperous, and Arkansas announces a virtually complete recovery from the depression of a year ago.

BATTLEFIELD EMOTIONS.

HOW ANGER AND FEAR AFFECT THE SOLDIER.

Professor Sherrington gave another of his interesting lectures on the psychophysiology of the battlefield at the Royal Institution last week.

The emotions of anger and fear which the fighting man experiences produce, he explained, the most widespread temporary changes in the body. "Nature sets the body, as it were, on a war footing, mobilising its resources for a crisis which will involve, in all probability, extreme effort."

It is a curious fact that fear and anger seem to produce practically identical effects. First comes the nerve storm, which causes an extraordinary rise in the blood pressure in the voluntary muscles, heart, and brain, and withdraws blood from the skin, stomach, (which normally contains, about a quarter of the blood of the body), and other organs. The heart beats much more violently than usual. The brain gets an extra supply of blood to enable it to increase its power and resources.

But the most striking phenomenon of all is the discharge into the blood from the tiny core of the adrenal capsule (near the kidneys) of what Professor Sherrington called "that marvellous stimulant" adrenine. Adrenine accentuates in every particular the effects of the anger or fear nerve storm. The voluntary muscles are then rendered extraordinarily powerful and, for the time being, almost immune from fatigue; the viscera is thrown out of action and the skin deprived of blood, so that there may be less bleeding.

U BOAT'S LONG VOYAGE.

SINKING OF MAJESTIC AND TRIUMPH.

AMERICAN INTERVIEW WITH VON HERSING.

In view of the renewed activity of the German submarines, the interview printed below with Captain-Lieutenant von Hersing, commander of the U boat which sank the Triumph and the Majestic at the Dardanelles, will be read with particular interest. The story of his long voyage through the Straits of Gibraltar to the Eastern Mediterranean was known in America months ago. The interview is the work of Mr. Raymond Swing, Special Correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News* in Constantinople.

"We left Wilhelmshaven on April 25," said von Hersing. "I let only the first officer and the chief engineer into the secret of our destination, to explain the increased supplies taken on board. We slipped quietly out of Wilhelmshaven like so many other submarines going into the war area. We kept the surface for most of the time, watching for big enemy ships, but failed to see any for a long time, to our great disappointment. Off the coast of England we were fired upon by a destroyer, but dived to safety. Along the French coast we did not encounter the enemy. A hundred miles off Gibraltar we were again fired upon by a British destroyer.

"We waited outside Gibraltar, and passed through in the early morning, plainly within view, but without drawing a single shot or attracting the least attention. Those were tense, gratifying hours. Once within the Mediterranean the watch, already exacting, was redoubled. Here again we encountered enemy ships near Biserta, but again we dived to safety under fire. Passing Malta we were fired upon by a French destroyer, but were untouched. Then we proceeded past South Greece into the Ægean to the Dardanelles. We arrived there on the night preceding May 25, having left Wilhelmshaven exactly a month ago.

THE TRIUMPH SIGHTED.

"In the early morning light we saw the Triumph and the Majestic lying off the coast, constantly encircled by destroyers. I saw a destroyer through the periscope coming directly for us. We dived and heard the destroyer as she passed immediately over us, like a motor in our ears.

"We came up immediately. I took aim through the periscope and pressed a button, automatically firing a torpedo, which noiselessly slipped into the water. We dived again. The explosion following was terrific, as though it were in the forepart of the submarine itself.

"Then we lay hidden for two days and a half," continued Hersing, "and came up again in the midst of British warships. Just before noon through the periscope I saw the Majestic, surrounded by ten ships steaming around her in a constant circle for her protection. I could see the Majestic sailors on deck taking their noonday nap.

"Shall I disturb them? I thought. Then, seeing a welcome space between the encircling ships, I pressed the electric button, and a torpedo was gone. It caught the Majestic a little to the rear of 'midships. We dived again, and soon noticed that the bombardment from the ships had ceased. They had been shelling the Turkish land positions. We remained submerged for several hours, then came to the surface to find that the British had disappeared. Though we made a search for them it was all in vain. We came to Constantinople, arriving yesterday morning, having spent 42 days in the submarine without rest."

Modern comforts are out of place aboard a submarine, which is built to economise space to the utmost. The crew has only one room, which is in the very heart of the ship—a low, rounded room, surrounded by machinery. Thirty-three men sleep, eat, and commune together in their bunks. There are electric lights, also electric stoves on which the cooking is done, other fires being taboo for fear of an explosion. Even smoking is forbidden.

The men work on six-hour shifts, but when the submarine dives every man is at his post, even if the submersion lasts for 24 hours or longer. Once in the Mediterranean Hersing stayed for 52 hours at the periscope.

SUBMARINE DISCIPLINE.

"Training has everything to do with it," said Lieutenant Dietrich Niebuhr, a son of the famous historian. "One soon learns to stay twenty-four hours standing in the same place, though one does get sleepy at the end of it."

Though the air is oxygenised there is no device to keep it dry. Clothes, even if they are of silk, are soon shimmering, and shoes are whitened by moisture; while drops of water constantly fall from the low vaulted roof.

"In such a journey good humour saves the situation," said Hersing. "We all know we are facing death, but we have to die sometime, be it to-morrow or ten years from now. Hence I made up my mind that, even if it were to-day, everyone must be jolly. Then another essential is unquestioning discipline, without which a submarine would be lost. Built as it is like a watch, it would be impossible to do anything without complete confidence in every man; for if one fails he upsets everything. The crew must have confidence in the commander. He alone sees, so he alone can determine. Every man must realise that instant obedience to the slightest command is absolutely necessary."

"But if training can teach a man to stand motionless in the same place for 24 hours, or to glue his eye for that length of time to a periscope, lack of practice may be disastrous. Most of the crew of the 51 had not come on deck during the entire trip, and had forgotten how to climb a ladder and really how to walk. They staggered up at Constantinople with clothes damp and shoes whitened, themselves blinking in the sunlight, tottering like babies."

SIR ABE BAILEY ON THE WAR.

THE DECISION TO BE ACHIEVED IN THE WEST.

Major Sir Abe Bailey, who was serving throughout the rebellion and the campaign in South-West Africa, and who is returning to the Cape after a brief visit to Great Britain, undertaken at the request of General Botha, has during his stay in London been in constant consultation with the War Office and other Government departments, and has made a tour of the Western front as the guest of Sir Douglas Haig. In an interview, speaking about his visit to France, Sir Abe said:—

"One thing struck me very much. The nearer I got to the front the more cheerful people were. All that has been said of our men is true. They are tip-top, and the best thing about them is their cheery confidence. Everyone out there is convinced that we are on top, and that it is only a question of time for us to win.

"As to the duration of the war, my personal belief is that the only thing that will win the war is a decisive victory, and that I believe must be won in the West. The theory of attrition is all very well, but Germany will not be beaten by merely sitting still in the trenches opposite the enemy. Germans must be killed. They must be fought and beaten, and there is only one way to do that. You must have an immense superiority in numbers of men and of guns, and of munitions."

Asked in conclusion about the situation in South Africa, Sir Abe said:—"In South-West Africa everything is very quiet, and the country has settled down remarkably. The Germans there accept the position, and only want to settle down, in fact, to get on and develop the country. As to the political outlook, General Botha has the situation well in hand, and there is no likelihood of any trouble. De Wet will keep his word, and Steyn, who has so much influence, will use it in the right direction. Having been with General Botha through the rebellion and the South-West campaign, I was naturally anxious to find out what people in England thought about them. I was more than satisfied. The work of General Botha and of General Smuts, which means, of course, the work of the people of South Africa, is fully appreciated in Great Britain. Everyone spoke to me about it, and I have never heard it mentioned except with the greatest appreciation, pride, and satisfaction."

IRELAND'S ROLL OF HONOUR.



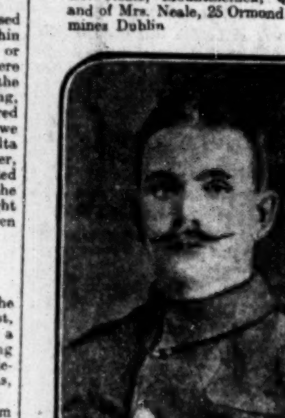
Lieut. A. H. NEALE, 1st Brahmans, killed in Mesopotamia, was the son of the late Dr. Neale, Mountmellick, Queen's Co., and of Mrs. Neale, 25 Ormond road, Rathmines Dublin.



Private R. Cyril PORTER, 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in the Balkans, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Porter, [illegible] Vernon Parade, Clontarf, Dublin.



Lieut. J. S. DOYLE, R.A.M.C., who was invalided from the Dardanelles with dysentery, has returned to active service. He is a son of Mr. Edward Doyle, Charleville Lodge, Cabra, Dublin.



Sergeant Alan M. OLLIVER, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, at present invalided from France, is the third son of Mrs. Olliver, Moyne road, Dublin.



Coy. Sergeant-Major H. KEMMIS, 43rd Oxford and Buck. Light Infantry, killed in the Persian Gulf, was the husband of Mrs. Kemmis, Athboy Gate, Trim, Co. Meath.



Trooper Robert H. SHEPPARD, South Irish Horse, wounded in France, is the son of Mr. Joseph Sheppard, Clearmont, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin.

Weekly Irish Times Series.

THE THEATRES OF WAR.

ENEMY VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

AN ESSAY IN STRATEGY.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* has been supplied with a portentously solemn leading article on "The Theatres of War." It wears the appearance of a careful and almost innocent investigation of the strategical situation and prospects. Its military authors, especially as the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is a decidedly unusual channel for the communication of inspired arguments on strategy, have doubtless calculated exactly the effect which they desire to produce.

The article begins with some reflections on the rigidity of the main fronts, the failure of the great autumn offensive in the West, and the "astonishing" continuation of attempts by the Allies on a smaller scale "as now in Bessarabia." The writer then says:—

"We will try to divest ourselves of all arrogance. But for a judgment of the future it is of decisive importance to know that the course of the war hitherto has proved only for our enemies the impossibility of effective breaks through, while we ourselves have repeatedly succeeded in overrunning enemy positions and in making full strategical use of these successes—which is the main thing. We can do what we will, if we will what is right."

RUSSIA "LEFT OUT OF ACCOUNT."

After explaining that the apparent stagnation must in reality conceal strenuous preparations, as neither side can desire to waste costly time, the writer asks what is being prepared, and says that neither recent military events nor published comments on them give any clue. The Dardanelles campaign is finished, while "the French idea" of an advance at Salonika is still alive. Italy seems to have abandoned any idea of a serious campaign in Albania, "although the Italian bridgehead at Avlona is being extended, so that a base might be created here for a concentric attack together with the forces at Salonika." As to the Russians, it is said that "they are making vain efforts to approach the Balkan theatre of war—without the co-operation of Rumania—by way of Bessarabia, and they can fairly be left out of account." It is particularly interesting to note that, save for the remark that "Russia has been deprived for a long time to come of the power of effective intervention," this is the only reference in the whole article to the Russian theatre. About the other theatres the article is immensely eloquent.

BALKAN PROSPECTS.

It is insisted that "a concentric attack" by the Entente in the Balkans would come too late to promise any success—whether or not the news about the Austrian and Bulgarian preparations is true, or has merely been invented in Paris "in order to make the Italians anxious at Avlona." Meanwhile, "the capitulation of Montenegro" has opened up Northern Albania, and so improved the prospect for a Germanic attack, but there is "nothing to show" whether undertakings on a large scale in the Balkans are to be expected in the near future. It is added:—

We can wait calmly, for every *Entente* soldier who is stationed in the Balkan Peninsula is not in our way at any other point. Our enemies know this as well as we do. It is, therefore, quite intelligible that in the *Entente* Press, and still more, of course, behind the scenes, the lively quarrel about the utility of the whole Balkan undertakings is being carried on with more noise than ever. It looks as if the number is increasing of those who oppose any and every activity in the South-East which is not of direct service for the protection of the British possessions.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE WEST.

The writer then professes to connect with this "opposition" to Balkan operations alleged exaggeration in France and England of "the increased activity" in the West, which is "ascribed exclusively to German attacks of a serious kind." The writer indicates that the artillery activity has been general, and says:—

In any case, the riddle is easy to solve. The first fine days came after a long period of rain and fog, and so one did some shooting, and presumably carried out the little tactical schemes which one had prepared during the bad weather.

The article then reaffirms that the Central Powers, unlike England and France, are not confined to the choice between the Balkans and the West—even this choice being indeed by no means a free choice for the Western Powers. The Central Powers will continue "to dictate" the situation. Finally, after remarking that, although they have created "the great *bloc* from the North Sea to Bagdad," the Central Powers have still got work to do in the Near East, as well as in Mesopotamia, the article concludes as follows:—

But to-day, just as much as at the beginning of the war, the oft-quoted sentence remains true—that the decision about war and peace will be found upon European soil, found in France. If no other consideration convinced us of the accuracy of this saying, we should be convinced by the consideration that great, and, indeed, the leading, circles of the French people still are pleased to guide their war aims and their peace claims entirely according to the suggestions of their imagination, and that it is the French who live in the mad idea that thus far they have nowhere been defeated by Germany. We possess the force to destroy this mad idea. We will do it. The time will come at which it can be done, and, as we hope, at which it will be done.

HERO OF THE TIGRIS.

HOW THE COMET WON THE V.C.

LATE LT.-COM. COOKSON'S LAST EXPLOIT.

A graphic account of the action during the advance on Kut-el-Amara, in which the late Lieut.-Commander Edgar Christopher Cookson, D.S.O., R.N., won the Victoria Cross, is given in a letter home from one of the crew of the river gunboat Comet, the vessel which the heroic officer commanded.

"An act of most conspicuous gallantry" was the description which the official announcement applied to Lieut.-Commander Cookson's exploit, and it proceeded to explain how, in the face of heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, the Comet and other gunboats attempted to destroy an obstruction which the Turks had placed across the Tigris. "An attempt to sink the centre dhow of the obstruction by gunfire having failed, Lieutenant-Commander Cookson ordered the Comet to be placed alongside, and himself jumped on to the dhow with an axe and tried to cut the wire hawsers connecting it with the two other craft forming the obstruction. He was immediately shot in several places, and died within a very few minutes."

The seaman's letter explains that the Turks were located about ten miles from Ali Gharbi (about 50 miles down river from Kut-el-Amara), about 30,000 strong, heavily entrenched, with barbed wire surrounding the entrenchments. The British force marched up on the opposite bank, and as it was found that the Turks had mined all one side of the river a temporary bridge had to be constructed to transport the troops across.

TURKS ON THE RUN.

"At daybreak we all started off to attack with our batteries on shore and with the gunboats. The Turks were ready for us, for they had quite as many guns as we had, and four of them were a little bit bigger. We had a very lively time for a few hours; but, as usual, our gunboats kept creeping up closer and closer, until it got too warm for them. Then they ran away and left their guns."

"But they stuck out well this time," states the letter, adding that although all the other Turkish guns were silenced, one big one defeated all the efforts of the gunboats to round a point in the river. This gun, however, was eventually destroyed by a field battery.

"During the time we were bombarding them some of our troops and cavalry went inland to try to surround them. They nearly succeeded, but found the enemy a little too strong, though they captured 1,600 prisoners and about 20 guns.

"Just as it was getting dark our seaplane dropped on to the water alongside us and told the S.N.O. (Senior Naval Officer, Lieutenant-Commander Cookson) that the Turks were on the run, but that a little further up the river they had placed obstructions across the river so that we could not pass without clearing it away, giving them plenty of time to get clear.

A LIVELY TIME.

"This turned out to be the liveliest time I have had since we began fighting. Our S.N.O. decided to go up and clear this obstruction and then give chase to the Turks. It was very dark when we started off with the Shaitan and the Sumana following. When we got round the head of land the Turks opened fire with rifles, but we steamed right up to the obstruction. The Turks were then close enough to us to throw hand-bombs, but luckily enough none reached the deck of our ship.

"We found that the obstruction was a big wire across the river, with boats made fast to it. In getting out over our bows to try and cut the wire our S.N.O. was shot in seven places, and when we dragged him over his last words were, 'I am done; it is a failure. Return at full speed.' He never spoke afterwards. We had six wounded, but none seriously.

HORSEMEN AND SHIPMEN.

"During all this time we weren't asleep. We fired at them with guns and rifles, and the Shaitan and Sumana were also blazing away. Our troops ashore said it was a lovely sight to see our ship with all her guns working."

That the heroic venture was not wholly unsuccessful, however, is evident, for the letter proceeds: "We must have frightened the Turks, because on going up again at daybreak (after we had buried our officer) we found the Turks had cleared out and retired further up the river. So we steamed up after them, and when we reached Kut-el-Amara we found the cavalry there."

The friendly but keen rivalry between the two services is here amusingly illustrated by the seaman's comment—"This is the first place to which the Army has got before the Navy."

Subsequently the gunboats received orders to pursue the flying Turks, and though the Shaitan and the Sumana grounded, the Comet persisted, and forced the enemy to leave several dhows laden with stores, provisions, and ammunition.

AUSTRALIA'S HELP.

MEN AND SUPPLIES.

MR. FISHER IN LONDON.

The Hon. Andrew Fisher, ex-Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has arrived in England to take up his new duties as High Commissioner for Australia. He comes at a moment when the public esteem for the Colony stands higher than ever before. The gallantry and self-sacrifice of the fighting men of the Commonwealth, the immense army she has put at the Empire's disposal—far greater in numbers than any public man in Britain dreamed she could raise for an overseas war—and the absolute unanimity of her peoples to utilise their whole resources to help the Allies to victory, have made a deep and abiding impression on the British public.

Any High Commissioner chosen to speak in the heart of the Empire for a great and growing democracy, full of patriotism and affection for the Mother Country, would be certain of a hearty reception. But Mr. Fisher, above all other, has a claim for a generous reception. He was leader of the Opposition in Australia at the outbreak of the war, and he instantly lent his powerful support to the Government, declaring, in a phrase which is as true to-day as when he uttered it, that the Colony would spend her last shilling and give her last man in support of the Mother Country. As a leader of Labour, as well as leader of a Government, he showed the world the strength of opinion in the Dominions overseas, and he has worked with rare energy and with one aim to win the war.

Mr. Fisher, a Scotsman, who has on one previous occasion been called into the deliberations of our Government, for he represented the Commonwealth at the Imperial Conference in 1911, met a number of journalists on his arrival, and repeated that Australia had no parties in regard to the war, recognising that the struggle was between nations supporting liberty, equality, and democracy, against an aggression which would have destroyed them. Australia had sent 200,000 soldiers to fight the Empire's battles, and another 100,000 would be ready in six months' time. "I am authorised to tell you," the new High Commissioner said, "that the policy of the Government and people will be to carry out to the full the statement that they will give their last man and last shilling without question. As regards the conduct of the war, the Government only ask that their opinions be considered. If their views will not fit in with the views of His Majesty's advisers they will not press them. In other words, they do not wish to embarrass those responsible for carrying on the war."

AUSTRALIA'S RESOURCES.

Asked how recruiting was proceeding in Australia, Mr. Fisher said there was a lull just now because the Colony was having the first big harvest after a bad drought, but the number of men who would volunteer would only be limited by the necessity of keeping going the productive industries of the Colony. Australia was sending away men fully equipped and armed with weapons made in the Colony, which produced a great deal of munitions. That work must be continued. There had been nothing in the nature of a "rounding up" of men for the Army. It was not necessary to do that, because volunteers were so plentiful. "The girls have taken a hand in it, of course. They are 'game' girls over there, but they have not done it in an offensive way. They merely hint that 'Tom has gone, and so has Jim.' That is always effective."

Mr. Fisher remarked that all metals required for the purposes of war were found in Australia, which formed a great source of supply, and although the country had come through a big period of drought a larger supply of wheat has been sent to this country than ever before. Their credit was good. They first set out to raise £5,000,000 at 4½ per cent. to test the market. Over £13[illegible] was subscribed. The Government recently asked for £10,000,000, and he understood that had been over-subscribed. There was much more money behind them, and he thought there would be no difficulty in raising £25,000,000 in Australia this year.

In reply to a question whether Australia would look favourably upon a proposal to settle maimed soldiers there, Mr. Fisher said: "I believe no country is better situated than Australia to receive after this war, or is more willing to receive and welcome, returned soldiers and injured soldiers who are used to open-air life. I think it only requires a little organisation during the war to enable them to make homes for themselves where they will enjoy as much comfort and happiness as in any part of the world. They could get either a cold or warm climate, grow fruit, herd sheep, graze cattle, or, if fit, engage in the timber industry. I could not mention the whole scope of work which offers itself, and there is no limit to the number who could be received in Australia. Our soldiers who left Gallipoli are cheerful, and are just as ready for the fray in any new field of operations as are the men fresh from Australia. All they desire is to be of some use in closing this war successfully for the Allies."

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTORS TO BE TRAINED IN ENGLAND.

Australia's Navy is expanding. Recently the cruiser Brisbane was launched at Cockatoo Island, and it is notified that a new light cruiser is about to be laid down where the Brisbane was built. This cruiser will be named H.M.A.S. Adelaide.

Australia is to undertake, as soon as possible, the building of submarines in its own shipyards. The Commonwealth Navy Office is calling for qualified persons desirous of proceeding to England to work in the Admiralty shipyards to learn the methods of construction. They will take a two years' course, afterwards returning to begin the work of submarine construction for the Australian Navy.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDED GERMANS.

INHUMANITY ALLEGED AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS.

A COMPLETE REFUTATION.

The Press Bureau has issued a Note Verbale addressed by the German Foreign Office to the United States Ambassador at Berlin, containing allegations of inhumanity against British and French soldiers, and the reply of Sir W. R. Robertson, on behalf of Viscount French, denying in strong terms the charges against our troops, together with statements by other British officers upon the matter.

With the Note Verbale—which is dated October 8 last, and was presented to the Embassy with a request that the United States Government would transmit its protest against "this violation of international law to the attention of the French and British Governments"—are enclosed copies of three records containing the sworn testimony of witnesses, "according to which three instances of cruel conduct of French and British troops towards German prisoners of war are to be considered as established." The Note Verbale proceeds:—

From these occurrences it becomes evident that French and British troops have exhibited a conduct towards German prisoners which must be described as inhuman, and is a blow to all principles of international law regarding the treatment of prisoners of war.

The German Government most energetically protests against this violation of international law, and requests the American Embassy, through the intervention of its Government, kindly to bring the protest to the attention of the French and British Governments in order that these two Governments will, with all means, prevent the repetition of similar acts.

The evidence as to the alleged inhumanity of British troops consists of statements under oath of a non-commissioned officer named George Weidmann and a stretcher-bearer lance-corporal named Engelbert Joseph Bischoff, both belonging to No. 5 Company of the 115th Infantry Regiment, given before a chief military judge and the chief secretary of courts-martial. Weidmann, in his evidence, said that on the night of March 17, 1915, his company occupied a trench near Aubers. In the trench was a wounded Bavarian infantry soldier, who said he was wounded in the upper part of the thigh when five metres from the British line, and lay there when our troops retired on March 12, 1915. From March 12 to 17—i.e., five days and five nights—he lay there, feigning death by day. During this time he saw the British tie a German temporary officer to a tree in front of their position. The latter once made signs with his handkerchief, and was thereupon fired on. A German officer and some men attempted to release the man, but did not succeed on account of the enemy's fire. They approached him so closely, however, as to be able to speak to him, and he said he came from Wurzburg. Another day, in the infirmary at Aubers, the wounded Bavarian private told the doctor of his experiences in my presence. Besides he had, when we found him in the trench, a rope about one meter 50 long tied to his foot. When I asked him the reason for this rope he answered that the British had tied up the German wounded with such ropes in order to prevent their return.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

To these charges Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Robertson, on behalf of Viscount French, replied from General Headquarters. With regard to the accusation against British soldiers, Sir William says there were in that part of the line no trees to which any one could have been tied, and the distance between the lines was so great that it would have been impossible for anyone from the German lines to approach close enough to the British lines to see any occurrence in detail. He proceeds:—"I would further draw attention to the following facts, which appear to me to show that the evidence produced by the Germans is far from being of a reliable nature:—

"In the first place, Corporal Weidmann and Lance-Corporal Bischoff state that the man who related to them the story on which this charge is founded informed them that he had lain out in the open for five days and five nights. It is almost inconceivable that a man who had been unable to move during that time, and had been without food, should have had the strength enough to crawl back to the German trenches from within five metres of the British line. Even admitting the physical possibility of such an extraordinary feat, the mental state of a man who had lain out badly wounded for five days and nights, without food or drink, would almost certainly be such as to render any of his statements totally unreliable. It will not have escaped notice that he is said to have stated that he escaped being killed by feigning death, whereas the witness adds that he had a rope tied to his leg by the British to prevent his return to his own lines, the two statements being absolutely contradictory.

"Furthermore, the German account states that, according to the wounded man's evidence, a German officer and some men attempted to release the temporary officer when he was tied to the tree, but did not succeed on account of the British fire. They approached, however, to within speaking distance, and learnt that he came from Wurzburg. If this statement be true, how is it that the German authorities have not obtained the evidence of the above-mentioned officer and men, since it is inconceivable that, if a German officer had ever seen such an occurrence as the one described, he would not have reported it in order that official notice might be taken of it.

"Lastly, even if the evidence of the officer and men cannot be obtained, how is it that the German Government have not interrogated the wounded man himself rather than rely on the hearsay statements of Corporal Weidmann and Bischoff?"

TRAWLER'S ORDEAL.

MINE ENTANGLED IN GEAR.

The heroic exploit of the skipper of the Grimsby trawler Pelican, Fred Firth, in disentangling a mine from the fishing gear, was told on the return of the vessel to Grimsby recently:—

Whilst the gear was being hove in it was discovered that a mine was entangled in the warps. The winch was immediately stopped and the incoming gear checked just as the mine bumped lightly on the ship's side. The situation was one of extreme peril. A roll or lurch of the vessel might cause the mine to shift and to explode at any moment.

Skipper Firth ordered all the hands to the boat. Then, having handed the compass, provisions, rockets and water to the men, he ordered them to pull away from the trawler.

"But what about you, skipper?" one of the men asked.

"I'm going to try and clear that mine," he replied. The men demurred but Firth insisted. "Pull clear," he said, "and if any thing happens try and pick me up."

The men rowed clear, and then the skipper, having donned a life-jacket, set to work, slowly and gently unwinding the warp from the drum of the winch. Inch by inch the mine was lowered, the men in the boat waiting, fearing each moment that the ship would roll and bring about the dreaded explosion.

But luck was with the gallant skipper. The mine touched the water, and as it sank Firth paid out [illegible] fathoms of line, so that the ship could swing clear of the danger zone. It was his intention to buoy the place, so that mine-sweepers could remove the menace, but before that could be done there was a terrific explosion, which shook the trawler and practically swamped the small boat. The mine had either bumped on the sea-bed or been fouled by the gear, for when the warp was hauled again there was nothing but wreckage at the end of it.

MUSICAL TOPICS.

ONE-ARMED PIANISTS.

A correspondent of the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* suggests that owing to the deplorably large number of one-armed men now visible in Germany, many of whom were before the war talented pianists, German composers must forthwith create "an entirely new music literature, suitable to be played on the piano with one hand." The suggestion—an example, surely of German thoroughness—need not be passed over without a thought. Since the pianoforte came into use, there have been a few instances of one-handed players whose accomplishments have not been despised. They have usually been good musicians who have been able to design for themselves music within their capacity. And there are in the repertory of piano music a few pieces by good composers written for one hand alone. Occasionally they appear in the programmes of recitals by leading pianists. They are, as a rule, however, nothing better than studies designed for the cultivation and display of left or right hand technique. There is no reason why music of genuine charm should not be written for one hand. Chopin, if he had wished it, could have written delightful music for the right hand alone. Even as it is, his music, in great part, is little more than right-hand music. A concerto, for example, should make demands on the soloist in respect of every variety of technique; but Chopin's concerto in E minor (I do not know the other, but probably the same applies to it also) calls for no greater left-hand skill than is possessed by the average learner. All the difficulty and all the charm are in the right-hand part. Chopin could easily have written beautiful music, dispensing altogether with the left hand. I fancy that if music for the right hand alone comes to be written its style will follow, with some closeness, that of Chopin's music.

By the way, I alluded recently to Chopin's concertos as forgotten. I see that Pachmann played the E minor concerto with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Thomas Beecham last week. I am justified, however, to this extent that for no one but Pachmann, that inimitable exponent of Chopin's music, would the concerto be deemed worthy of revival. While on this subject, I may also mention that I have been struck by certain points of resemblance, in style, in occasional details, and in general character, between that concerto and Grieg's charming work in the same form. I think, if we could get at the facts, it would be found that Grieg's conception of the concerto form was due chiefly to an intimate acquaintance with Chopin's E minor concerto. Internal evidence, at all events, points that way.

To return to one-hand music—that for right-hand would reflect Chopin, but for left-hand music I cannot recall any pronounced lead of style. Obviously, left-hand music would be of entirely different character, and I think the left-hand ought to be capable of rendering music of greater variety and more satisfying quality. It would always give a firm bass for ground work, and would deal chiefly with the middle and lower notes of the pianoforte, which are far more rich, pleasant, and capable of variety of tone than the upper scales. It must be easier and more natural to write for left than for right hand. All our ideas of harmony, which is a stronger element in music than melody (so far as the two can be regarded separately), depend on the notion of the bass as the ground work and spring of the rest; and the left-hand works from the bass as naturally as the right hand, in writing, moves from left to right.

Whether the composition of one-hand music on a large scale—to the extent of "an entirely new music literature"—is worth while, the composers must estimate for themselves; or, rather, they will be guided by the music publishers. The present abnormal crop of one-armed pianists will not last long, nor is it likely soon to be renewed. Of course, there is the chance of one-hand music finding favour with two-armed pianists. There are possibilities in this. Take the case of amateur pianists on the occasion of afternoon tea. Invited to play for the entertainment of the company, they return from the piano to find the tea cold and the cake-stand denuded. How much happier would they be if under these circumstances they could fulfil their task of entertaining the company with a little music by the use of one hand, while the other was free to secure and negotiate an ample and deserved share of the tea and cakes! Or again, the pianistic parent would be able to practise and enjoy some music while holding and amusing the baby. I presume it would be no more difficult to acquire the art of holding a baby in one arm than to perform interesting music with one hand; and, of course, the music would entertain the baby as well as the parent. It is not difficult to foresee a host of similar uses which should make one-hand music extremely popular with ardent pianists. The publishers might find a constituency for their wares far more extensive than the list of Germany's maimed warrior-pianists.

There would certainly be a wider use for such compositions than for music written for 45-octave pianos; for I do not suppose that the appearance of such an instrument in a London *revue* will popularise it for domestic use. The piano, says an advance notice of the *revue*, will have a 30 feet keyboard, with 522 keys, and six genuine and accomplished pianists to work them in concert. It is introduced in a number known as "I love a piano," and, like the rest of the *revue* in question, comes from America, the proverbial home of big things. Even the imagination of the witty author of "Musical Monstrosities" never contemplated so impressive an instrument; and nothing like it has yet figured in any of Strauss's scores. Strauss, so far as I know, has not yet written a piano concerto. Here is his chance!

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

To-Day—Sunday Orchestral Concert, Antient Concert Rooms, 4 o'clock.

To-Morrow—Royal Dublin Society—Organ Recital by Dr. G. R. Sinclair, Leinster House, 4 o'clock.

A. W. G.

LIFE IN HELIGOLAND.

AUSTRIAN NOVELIST'S VISIT.

A Berne message says:—

An Austrian novelist named Rudolf Hans Bartsch is one of the few civilians who have been permitted by the German authorities to visit Heligoland since the outbreak of the war. He has been allowed to publish a book on his impressions.

He states that the island resembles a steel fort. Closely guarded squadrons of giant units cruise in its waters, and torpedo and dispatch boats hurry to and fro. The Germans watch and wait there for the English, and if the latter ever come "hell will be let loose on those grey, desolate waters."

Life on the island, where no single woman is permitted to dwell, is carefully ordered. The sailors and marines when off duty are generally to be found in their potato gardens or hen runs. An admiral commands the island, and the visitor found him bathing off the rocks. They had a pleasant enough chat together. The admiral, like all their other naval officers whom the Austrian met there, expressed bitter regret that the English had not yet come out to fight.

THE CHURCHES.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The rector and churchwardens have offered to place St. Margaret's, Westminster, at the disposal of the members of the Oversea Forces in London for any services or other religious ministrations which they may require. The official representatives of the Dominion of Canada, of the Commonwealth of Australia, and of New Zealand are in complete sympathy with the proposal and are co-operating in arrangements for giving effect to it. An [illegible] service for members of the Canadian Forces will be held at 12 (noon) on Thursday, February 10—the anniversary of the day on which the first Canadian contingent reached France. A similar service for members of the Australian and New Zealand Forces will be held at the same hour on the following Wednesday (February 16). The local position and official status of St. Margaret's render it specially suitable for a purpose of this kind. It seems altogether appropriate that the parish church of the House of Commons should be the parish church of the members of the Oversea Forces while in England.

Bishop Bury, the Bishop of Northern and Central Europe, has given an interesting account of the work carried out by the Church of England in what is now the war area. The diocese of London, he said, was in an exceptional position in having five [illegible], to one of whom was entrusted the charge of the work in Northern and Central Europe. Such jurisdiction came from the reign of Charles I., when by Order in Council, dated October 1, 1633, the Church of England's work outside the British Isles was placed under the superintendence of the Bishop of London. Diocese after diocese and province after province had been formed in [illegible] Southern Europe. Spain, Portugal, Italy, the shores of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea had been formed into separate dioceses, but Northern and Central Europe remained still under the control of the diocese of London. Seven of the countries in that diocese were now being devastated by the war, and the chaplains scattered over Holland, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, and Serbia occupied much the same position as the English clergy, having churches and parsonages and all the organisation of ordinary parochial work.

The work, however, was exceptional, and on taking up his duties for the first time he was amazed to find a large number of English women teaching in families, taking charge of children in nurseries, and laying the foundations of what the English held to be high character, teaching truthfulness and straightforwardness to their little charges. Immediately after the declaration of war 400 such came through by the first train, 300 in the next, and others in driblets. None had been sent away from Austria-Hungary, and there was a great difference between the methods of the two enemy countries. These teachers had been valued especially for their methods of instruction, not for their ideas of hygiene and sanitation, though they were all in front [illegible] the nursery, but because they inculcated ideas of truthfulness, honour, and duty. It [illegible] not matter that sometimes the teachers [illegible] out ill-instructed and ill-equipped, and [illegible] references and diplomas were seldom [illegible]. These teachers were highly valued [illegible] they were English, and gave instruction according to English methods.

Particularly interesting was the account [illegible] Dr. Bury of the work carried out by the chaplains, whose homes, he said, were in the evenings of both Sundays and week days open houses for all the English in the district who cared to avail themselves of the privilege. Not one chaplain had voluntarily left his post since the outbreak of war, but [illegible] had been thrown out. Twenty had been thrown out from Germany without clothing or any personal possessions. All but one had been thrown out in the same way from Belgium, and all but two from those parts of Russia occupied by the enemy. One of their number, Mr. Williams, stood as an heroic figure in Berlin, a connection between the [illegible] and the British prisoners of war. [illegible] were in the enemies' hands in [illegible]. There was, he thought, no work in [illegible] the Anglican jurisdiction which has suffered so much through the war, and [illegible] who had been so cruelly hindered in [illegible].

A very interesting party of theological students, recently volunteered for the [illegible], were entertained at the Manchester [illegible] Hall. [illegible] divinity [illegible] never before been [illegible] together, the war is responsible for [illegible]. In a company of [illegible] there were representatives of all the [illegible] England and Wales, [illegible] for the Roman [illegible] and the Jewish hierarchy. [illegible] consisted of Presbyterian [illegible] students, including [illegible] Wesleyan, [illegible] and Primitive [illegible]. They have enlisted under [illegible] and are to be prepared [illegible] men took [illegible] that the company [illegible] through Manchester on the [illegible] an invitation to take [illegible] was given.

[illegible] connection with the [illegible] the Bishop of [illegible] he wanted to see [illegible] arms against the [illegible] would believe the [illegible] world. They [illegible] before. Who was [illegible] the Dardanelles? If [illegible] story of the success [illegible] held his hand [illegible] that if the whole [illegible] in prayer, [illegible] in really getting [illegible] August they would [illegible] the Dardanelles.

[illegible] meeting of London Lay [illegible] House, Westminster [illegible] proposed authorised [illegible] Mass Vestments [illegible] Edward Clarke said the [illegible] were now engaged [illegible] by the backsliding [illegible] as important for [illegible] protected against [illegible] in direct opposition [illegible] the Church. History [illegible] our sailors and [illegible] wars in which they [illegible] sought the [illegible] Church. Would [illegible] engaged in the pre[illegible] they returned from [illegible] and cruellest form and [illegible] tolerate for one [illegible] and ritualistic [illegible] and intolerant [illegible] be likened to anarch[illegible].

[illegible] carried protesting against [illegible] as being contrary to [illegible] Reformation, and likely [illegible] ending in the disestab[illegible] disendowment of the [illegible] and deprecating any ver[illegible] the Church of England, [illegible] that the elements consecrated [illegible] shall be entirely con[illegible] communicants present.

[illegible] which had arisen at Knutsford [illegible] refusal on the part of [illegible] Knutsford Red Cross [illegible] to attend religious [illegible] has been satisfac[illegible] In future any men who wish [illegible] services will be [illegible] intimating their wish to [illegible] a day before. Father [illegible] of St. Vincent's Roman Catholic [illegible] previously criticised the [illegible] stated that it had given [illegible] to speak as strongly as [illegible] done a week ago. His [illegible] was not to hamper the [illegible] work of the hospi[illegible] of the district were doing [illegible] for the wounded soldiers what [illegible] a religious right of the most [illegible] wished to acknowledge the [illegible] he had always received from the hos[illegible].

Interest is aroused by the statement that the Rev. Richard Carr Kirkpatrick, first vicar of St. Augustine's, Kilburn, who has died at the age of 95, came from the Kirkpatrick family to which the ex-Empress Eugenie belonged. As a matter of fact, the mother of the ex-Empress was Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, who married Cyprien de Montijo. The bride's father in those far-off days was British Consul at Malaga, and he claimed descent from the Kirkpatrick who was Bruce's henchman on a famous occasion when the Red Comyn met with a violent death. It was the ex-Empress's mother who made sure of her daughter's marriage to Napoleon, then not a particularly attractive figure of a man of 45. Europe's view of the marriage was not very polite, but Lord Palmerston said the marriage "seems to me a most sensible one."

AMERICAN TRADE BOOM.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

OFFICIAL STATE REPORTS.

However irksome may be the restrictions imposed by the British blockade, trade figures published by the Washington Government make it abundantly clear that commercially America is doing remarkably well as a result of the war. Conclusive first-hand testimony on the subject is furnished in a striking series of reports contributed by the Governors of States throughout the Union to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and published by that journal on January 2.

These officials were asked to furnish a statement as to the industrial and business conditions in their several States at the opening of the New Year; how far the war had affected these conditions, the outlook for the future, and the state of employment. By January 1 twenty-eight Governors had replied personally or by deputy, and the general effect of their communications is that, owing in large measure to the war, the country is enjoying unprecedented prosperity. The *Ledger* itself finds the outstanding features of the reports to be as follows:—

Business has improved in varying degrees from "better than a year ago" to the "best on record."

The European war has been, on the whole, a factor in the improvement, and its continuance is likely to help business further.

Aside from business benefits due to the war the general outlook is good.

Unemployment is at a low ebb, and in general there is a job for every man who wants work.

Practically every part of the Union is sharing in the boom. The great industrial centres, the mining areas, the cotton-growing districts, and the agricultural and stock-raising States, all report active and expanding business. One enthusiastic official assures us that "the cry of hard times falls on deaf ears in Nebraska right now," a phrase which must equally well sum up the position in the great majority of the States brought under review. An index to the general prosperity is provided in the statement that in 1915, no less than £80,400,000 was paid to motor manufacturers in Michigan for the products of their shops and factories.

Incidentally, an interesting example of Germany's forethought and enterprise is revealed in the report from Montana, where there are great copper mines:—

On November 30 it was announced that orders for copper aggregating 200,000,000lb.—nearly one-fifth of the annual production in the United States—had been placed by German representatives with copper concerns in the Union. This metal will be placed in storage and shipped to Germany for reconstruction after the war.

"UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND."

It is not possible to give a detailed summary of the reports, which fill many columns, but a few typical extracts relating to representative States in different parts of the Union will suffice to indicate their character. Governor Charles S. Hamlin, of the Federal Reserve Board, writes:—

During the late summer and past autumn we have been sending goods to Europe on a credit basis and financing our own exports. The result of this unprecedented demand for our goods at high prices has been to supply the nation largely with funds, making interest rates low and business correspondingly active. Strictly domestic business has enormously increased, and reports of business conditions made to the Federal Reserve Board from every part of the country show that substantially all lines are now actively employed in producing a maximum output, and selling it at reasonable rates.

Railroad earnings have improved, and the business situation is both sound and promising. There would seem to be no reason for doubting the continuance of the development of trade along its present lines for some time to come. There appears to be every reason to look forward to successful business during the coming months, with prices strong and rising, and with bank credit abundant at reasonable rates.

Very definite evidence of prosperous conditions is forthcoming from the State of New York:—

Returns from 1,300 leading manufacturers employing half a million workers show that in [illegible] employment in manufacturing industries increased from month to month, so that in November 9 per cent more people were employed and 14 per cent. more wages were paid than in June. In November employment showed an increase of 14 per cent., and wages paid an increase of 25 per cent. compared with the corresponding month of 1914.

Activity in the building industry greatly exceeds that of a year ago. In November the value of the work for which permits were issued in the ten first and second cities of the State was nearly two and a half times the value for November, 1914.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

From New Jersey it is reported that industries engaged in the production of war materials have been extraordinarily busy for sixteen months back. Many of the larger plants carry on operations without cessation except on Sundays by three shifts of workmen. Wage rates are in excess of the normal by from 5 to 20 per cent. The war and the immense export trade which has grown out of it have exercised a quickening influence on very many lines of productive industry not engaged on war material.

In the Middle West trade is generally reported as brisk and employment as exceptionally good. The Governor of Illinois writes: Industrial and business conditions are excellent. I hear of cases where they are working night shifts to keep the factories constantly in operation. Many new industries are being established, some for the manufacture of dyes, and others for the manufacture of gunpowder.

Michigan reports that the war has brought about an era of prosperity in the iron and copper industries, and among those engaged in the manufacture of medicines and chemicals. "If it had not been for the war the beet sugar industry would have been a thing of the past."

In Kansas the war has caused an increase of several million dollars in the value of the exports of horses, mules, wheat, lead, zinc, and other commodities.

Among the Southern States, Georgia finds its position better than it has been for several years:

Business conditions are good and growing better daily. Virtually every industry in the State is now running on full time, and many are operating with night shifts. This is particularly true of the textile mills. Perhaps not in a decade have prospects been so bright for the textile interests. There is a big demand for all kinds of cotton goods, and even [illegible] not heretofore profitable are now selling at a price, which leaves a good margin to the manufacturer. War orders have done much to stimulate this industry.

Idaho and Montana, typical Western States, report conditions as the best on record. In Arizona the mining and live-stock industries were never more prosperous, and Kansas announces a virtually complete recovery from the depression of a year ago.

BATTLEFIELD EMOTIONS.

HOW ANGER AND FEAR AFFECT THE SOLDIER.

Professor Sherrington gave another of his [illegible] lectures on the psychophysiology of the battlefield at the Royal Institution last [illegible].

The emotions of anger and fear which the fighting man experiences produce, he explained, the most widespread temporary changes in the body. "Nature sets the body, as it were, on a war footing, mobilising its resources for a crisis which will involve, in all probability, extreme effort."

It is a curious fact that fear and anger seem to produce practically identical effects. First there is the nerve storm, which causes an extraordinary rise in the blood pressure in the voluntary muscles, heart, and brain, and withdraws blood from the skin, stomach, [illegible] (which normally contains, about a quarter of the blood of the whole body), and other organs. The heart beats much more violently than usual. The brain gets an extra supply of blood to enable it to increase its power and resources.

But the most striking phenomenon of all is the discharge into the blood from the tiny core of the adrenal capsule (near the kidneys) of what Professor Sherrington called "that marvellous stimulant" adrenine. Adrenine accentuates in every particular the effects of the anger or fear nerve storm. The voluntary muscles are then rendered extraordinarily powerful and, for the time being, almost immune from fatigue; the viscera is thrown out of action and the skin deprived of blood, so that there may be less bleeding.

U BOAT'S LONG VOYAGE.

SINKING OF MAJESTIC AND TRIUMPH.

AMERICAN INTERVIEW WITH VON HERSING.

In view of the renewed activity of the German submarines, the interview printed below with Captain-Lieutenant von Hersing, commander of the U boat which sank the Triumph and the Majestic at the Dardanelles, will be read with particular interest. The story of his long voyage through the Straits of Gibraltar to the Eastern Mediterranean was known in America months ago. The interview is the work of Mr. Raymond Swing, Special Correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News* in Constantinople.

"We left Wilhelmshaven on April 25," said von Hersing. "I let only the first officer and the chief engineer into the secret of our destination, to explain the increased supplies taken on board. We slipped quietly out of Wilhelmshaven like so many other submarines going into the war area. We kept the surface for most of the time, watching for big enemy ships, but failed to see any for a long time, to our great disappointment. Off the coast of England we were fired upon by a destroyer, but dived to safety. Along the French coast we did not encounter the enemy. A hundred miles off Gibraltar we were again fired upon by a British destroyer.

"We waited outside Gibraltar, and passed through in the early morning, plainly within view, but without drawing a single shot or attracting the least attention. Those were tense, gratifying hours. Once within the Mediterranean the watch, already exacting, was redoubled. Here again we encountered enemy ships near Biserta, but again we dived to safety under fire. Passing Malta we were fired upon by a French destroyer, but were untouched. Then we proceeded past South Greece into the Ægean to the Dardanelles. We arrived there on the night preceding May 25, having left Wilhelmshaven exactly a month ago.

THE TRIUMPH SIGHTED.

"In the early morning light we saw the Triumph and the Majestic lying off the coast, constantly encircled by destroyers. I saw a destroyer through the periscope coming directly for us. We dived and heard the destroyer as she passed immediately over us, like a motor in our ears.

"We came up immediately. I took aim through the periscope and pressed a button, automatically firing a torpedo, which noiselessly slipped into the water. We dived again. The explosion following was terrific, as though it were in the forepart of the submarine itself.

"Then we lay hidden for two days and a half," continued Hersing, "and came up again in the midst of British warships. Just before noon through the periscope I saw the Majestic, surrounded by ten ships steaming around her in a constant circle for her protection. I could see the Majestic sailors on deck taking their noonday nap.

"Shall I disturb them? I thought. Then, seeing a welcome space between the encircling ships, I pressed the electric button, and a torpedo was gone. It caught the Majestic a little to the rear of 'midships. We dived again, and soon noticed that the bombardment from the ships had ceased. They had been shelling the Turkish land positions. We remained submerged for several hours, then came to the surface to find that the British had disappeared. Though we made a search for them it was all in vain. We came to Constantinople, arriving yesterday morning, having spent 42 days in the submarine without rest."

Modern comforts are out of place aboard a submarine, which is built to economise space to the utmost. The crew has only one room which is in the very heart of the ship—a low, rounded room, surrounded by machinery. Thirty-three men sleep, eat, and commune together in their bunks. There are electric lights, also electric stoves on which the cooking is done, other fires being taboo for fear of an explosion. Even smoking is forbidden.

The men work on six-hour shifts, but when the submarine dives every man is at his post, even if the submersion lasts for 24 hours or longer. Once in the Mediterranean Hersing stayed for 52 hours at the periscope.

SUBMARINE DISCIPLINE.

"Training has everything to do with it," said Lieutenant Dietrich Niebuhr, a son of the famous historian. "One soon learns to stay twenty-four hours standing in the same place, though one does get sleepy at the end of it."

Though the air is oxygenised there is no device to keep it dry. Clothes, even if they are of silk, are soon shimmering, and shoes are whitened by moisture; while drops of water constantly fall from the low vaulted roof.

"In such a journey good humour saves the situation," said Hersing. "We all know we are facing death, but we have to die sometime, be it to-morrow or ten years from now. Hence I made up my mind that, even if it were to-day, everyone must be jolly. Then another essential is unquestioning discipline, without which a submarine would be lost. Built as it is like a watch, it would be impossible to do anything without complete confidence in every man; for if one fails he upsets everything. The crew must have confidence in the commander. He alone sees, so he alone can determine. Every man must realise that instant obedience to the slightest command is absolutely necessary."

"But if training can teach a man to stand motionless in the same place for 24 hours, or to glue his eye for that length of time to a periscope, lack of practice may be disastrous. Most of the crew of the 51 had not come on deck during the entire trip, and had forgotten how to climb a ladder and really how to walk. They staggered up at Constantinople with clothes damp and shoes whitened, themselves blinking in the sunlight, tottering like babies."

SIR ABE BAILEY ON THE WAR.

THE DECISION TO BE ACHIEVED IN THE WEST.

Major Sir Abe Bailey, who was serving throughout the rebellion and the campaign in South-West Africa, and who is returning to the Cape after a brief visit to Great Britain, undertaken at the request of General Botha, has during his stay in London been in constant consultation with the War Office and other Government departments, and has made a tour of the Western front as the guest of Sir Douglas Haig. In an interview, speaking about his visit to France, Sir Abe said:—

"One thing struck me very much. The nearer I got to the front the more cheerful people were. All that has been said of our men is true. They are tip-top, and the best thing about them is their cheery confidence. Everyone out there is convinced that we are on top, and that it is only a question of time for us to win.

"As to the duration of the war, my personal belief is that the only thing that will win the war is a decisive victory, and that I believe must be won in the West. The theory of attrition is all very well, but Germany will not be beaten by merely sitting still in the trenches opposite the enemy. Germans must be killed. They must be fought and beaten, and there is only one way to do that. You must have an immense superiority in numbers of men and of guns, and of munitions."

Asked his conclusion about the situation in South Africa, Sir Abe said:—"In South-West Africa everything is very quiet, and the country has settled down remarkably. The Germans there accept the position, and only want to settle down, in fact, to get on and develop the country. As to the political outlook, General Botha has the situation well in hand, and there is no likelihood of any trouble. De Wet will keep his word, and Steyn, who has so much influence, will use it in the right direction. Having been with General Botha through the rebellion and the South-West campaign, I was naturally anxious to find out what people in England thought about them. I was more than satisfied. The work of General Botha and of General Smuts, which means, of course, the work of the people of South Africa, is fully appreciated in Great Britain. Everyone spoke to me about it, and I have never heard it mentioned except with the greatest appreciation, pride, and satisfaction."

IRELAND'S ROLL OF HONOUR.



Lieut. A. H. NEALE, 1st Brahmans, killed in Mesopotamia, was the son of the late Dr. Neale, Mountmellick, Queen's Co., and of Mrs. Neale, 25 Ormond road, Rathmines Dublin.



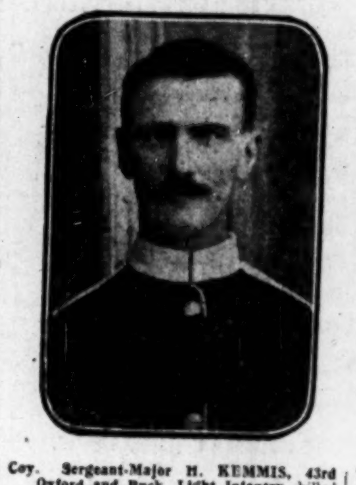
Private R. Cyril PORTER, 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in the Balkans, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Porter, 10 Vernon Parade, Clontarf, Dublin.



Lieut. J. S. DOYLE, R.A.M.C., who was invalided from the Dardanelles with dysentery, has returned to active service. He is a son of Mr. Edward Doyle, Charleville Lodge, Cabra, Dublin.



Sergeant Alan M. OLLIVER, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, at present invalided from France, is the third son of Mrs. Olliver, Moyne road, Dublin.



Coy. Sergeant-Major H. KEMMIS, 43rd Oxford and Buck. Light Infantry, killed in the Persian Gulf, was the husband of Mrs. Kemmis, Athboy Gate, Trim, Co. Meath.



Trooper Robert H. SHEPPARD, South Irish Horse, wounded in France, is the son of Mr. Joseph Sheppard, Clearmont, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin.

Weekly Irish Times Series.

THE THEATRES OF WAR.

ENEMY VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

AN ESSAY IN STRATEGY.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* has been supplied with a portentously solemn leading article on "The Theatres of War." It wears the appearance of a careful and almost innocent investigation of the strategical situation and prospects. Its military authors, especially as the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is a decidedly unusual channel for the communication of inspired arguments on strategy, have doubtless calculated exactly the effect which they desire to produce.

The article begins with some reflections on the rigidity of the main fronts, the failure of the great autumn offensive in the West, and the "astonishing" continuation of attempts by the Allies on a smaller scale "as now in Bessarabia." The writer then says:—

"We will try to divest ourselves of all arrogance. But for a judgment of the future it is of decisive importance to know that the course of the war hitherto has proved only for our enemies the impossibility of effective breaks through, while we ourselves have repeatedly succeeded in overrunning enemy positions and in making full strategical use of these successes—which is the main thing. We can do what we will, if we will what is right."

RUSSIA "LEFT OUT OF ACCOUNT."

After explaining that the apparent stagnation must in reality conceal strenuous preparations, as neither side can desire to waste costly time, the writer asks what is being prepared, and says that neither recent military events nor published comments on them give any clue. The Dardanelles campaign is finished, while "the French idea" of an advance at Salonika is still alive. Italy seems to have abandoned any idea of a serious campaign in Albania, "although the Italian bridge-head at Avlona is being extended, so that a base might be created here for a concentric attack together with the forces at Salonika." As to the Russians, it is said that "they are making vain efforts to approach the Balkan theatre of war—without the co-operation of Rumania—by way of Bessarabia, and they can fairly be left out of account." It is particularly interesting to note that, save for the remark that "Russia has been deprived for a long time to come of the power of effective intervention," this is the only reference in the whole article to the Russian theatre. About the other theatres the article is immensely eloquent.

BALKAN PROSPECTS.

It is insisted that "a concentric attack" by the Entente in the Balkans would come too late to promise any success—whether or not the news about the Austrian and Bulgarian preparations is true, or has merely been invented in Paris "in order to make the Italians anxious at Avlona." Meanwhile, "the capitulation of Montenegro" has opened up Northern Albania, and so improved the prospect for a Germanic attack, but there is "nothing to show" whether undertakings on a large scale in the Balkans are to be expected in the near future. It is added:—

We can wait calmly, for every *Entente* soldier who is stationed in the Balkan Peninsula is not in our way at any other point. Our enemies know this as well as we do. It is, therefore, quite intelligible that in the *Entente* Press, and still more, of course, behind the scenes, the lively quarrel about the utility of the whole Balkan undertakings is being carried on with more noise than ever. It looks as if the number is increasing of those who oppose any and every activity in the South-East which is not of direct service for the protection of the British possessions.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE WEST.

The writer then professes to connect with this "opposition" to Balkan operations alleged exaggeration in France and England of "the increased activity" in the West, which is "ascribed exclusively to German attacks of a serious kind." The writer indicates that the artillery activity has been general, and says:—

In any case, the riddle is easy to solve. The first fine days came after a long period of rain and fog, and so one did some shooting, and presumably carried out the little tactical schemes which one had prepared during the bad weather.

The article then reaffirms that the Central Powers, unlike England and France, are not confined to the choice between the Balkans and the West—even this choice being indeed by no means a free choice for the Western Powers. The Central Powers will continue "to dictate" the situation. Finally, after remarking that, although they have created "the great *line* from the North Sea to Bagdad," the Central Powers have still got work to do in the Near East, as well as in Mesopotamia, the article concludes as follows:—

But to-day, just as much as at the beginning of the war, the oft-quoted sentence remains true—that the decision about war and peace will be found upon European soil, found in France. If no other consideration convinced us of the accuracy of this saying, we should be convinced by the consideration that great, and, indeed, the leading, circles of the French people still are pleased to guide their war aims and their peace claims entirely according to the suggestions of their imagination, and that it is the French who live in the mad idea that thus far they have nowhere been defeated by Germany. We possess the force to destroy this mad idea. We will do it. The time will come at which it can be done, and, as we hope, at which it will be done.

HERO OF THE TIGRIS.

HOW THE COMET WON THE V.C.

LATE LT.-COM. COOKSON'S LAST EXPLOIT.

A graphic account of the action during the advance on Kut-el-Amara, in which the late Lieut.-Commander Edgar Christopher Cookson, D.S.O., R.N., won the Victoria Cross, is given in a letter home from one of the crew of the river gunboat Comet, the vessel which the heroic officer commanded.

"An act of most conspicuous gallantry" was the description which the official announcement applied to Lieut.-Commander Cookson's exploit, and it proceeded to explain how, in the face of heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, the Comet and other gunboats attempted to destroy an obstruction which the Turks had placed across the Tigris. "An attempt to sink the centre dhow of the obstruction by gunfire having failed, Lieutenant-Commander Cookson ordered the Comet to be placed alongside, and himself jumped on to the dhow with an axe and tried to cut the wire hawsers connecting it with the two other craft forming the obstruction. He was immediately shot in several places, and died within a very few minutes."

The seaman's letter explains that the Turks were located about ten miles from Ali Gharbi (about 50 miles down river from Kut-el-Amara), about 30,000 strong, heavily entrenched, with barbed wire surrounding the entrenchments. The British force marched up on the opposite bank, and as it was found that the Turks had mined all one side of the river a temporary bridge had to be constructed to transport the troops across.

TURKS ON THE RUN.

"At daybreak we all started off to attack with our batteries on shore and with the gunboats. The Turks were ready for us, for they had quite as many guns as we had, and four of them were a little bit bigger. We had a very lively time for a few hours; but, as usual, our gunboats kept creeping up closer and closer, until it got too warm for them. Then they ran away and left their guns."

"But they stuck out well this time," states the letter, adding that although all the other Turkish guns were silenced, one big one defeated all the efforts of the gunboats to round a point in the river. This gun, however, was eventually destroyed by a field battery.

"During the time we were bombarding them some of our troops and cavalry went inland to try to surround them. They nearly succeeded, but found the enemy a little too strong, though they captured 1,600 prisoners and about 20 guns.

"Just as it was getting dark our seaplane dropped on to the water alongside us and told the S.N.O. (Senior Naval Officer, Lieutenant-Commander Cookson) that the Turks were on the run, but that a little further up the river they had placed obstructions across the river so that we could not pass without clearing it away, giving them plenty of time to get clear.

A LIVELY TIME.

"This turned out to be the liveliest time I have had since we began fighting. Our S.N.O. decided to go up and clear this obstruction and then give chase to the Turks. It was very dark when we started off with the Shaitan and the Sumana following. When we got round the head of land the Turks opened fire with rifles, but we steamed right up to the obstruction. The Turks were then close enough to us to throw hand-bombs, but luckily enough none reached the deck of our ship.

"We found that the obstruction was a big wire across the river, with boats made fast to it. In getting out over our bows to try and cut the wire our S.N.O. was shot in seven places, and when we dragged him over his last words were, 'I am done; it is a failure. Return at full speed.' He never spoke afterwards. We had six wounded, but none seriously.

HORSEMEN AND SHIPMEN.

"During all this time we weren't asleep. We fired at them with guns and rifles, and the Shaitan and Sumana were also blazing away. Our troops ashore said it was a lovely sight to see our ship with all her guns working."

That the heroic venture was not wholly unsuccessful, however, is evident, for the letter proceeds: "We must have frightened the Turks, because on going up again at daybreak (after we had buried our officer) we found the Turks had cleared out and retired further up the river. So we steamed up after them, and when we reached Kut-el-Amara we found the cavalry there."

The friendly but keen rivalry between the two services is here amusingly illustrated by the seaman's comment—"This is the first place to which the Army has got before the Navy."

Subsequently the gunboats received orders to pursue the flying Turks, and though the Shaitan and the Sumana grounded, the Comet persisted, and forced the enemy to leave several dhows laden with stores, provisions, and ammunition.

AUSTRALIA'S HELP.

MEN AND SUPPLIES.

MR. FISHER IN LONDON.

The Hon. Andrew Fisher, ex-Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has arrived in England to take up his new duties as High Commissioner for Australia. He comes at a moment when the public esteem for the Colony stands higher than ever before. The gallantry and self-sacrifice of the fighting men of the Commonwealth, the immense army she has put at the Empire's disposal—far greater in numbers than any public man in Britain dreamed she could raise for an overseas war—and the absolute unanimity of her peoples to utilise their whole resources to help the Allies to victory, have made a deep and abiding impression on the British public.

Any High Commissioner chosen to speak in the heart of the Empire for a great and growing democracy, full of patriotism and affection for the Mother Country, would be certain of a hearty reception. But Mr. Fisher, above all other, has a claim for a generous reception. He was leader of the Opposition in Australia at the outbreak of the war, and he instantly lent his powerful support to the Government, declaring, in a phrase which is as true to-day as when he uttered it, that the Colony would spend her last shilling and give her last man in support of the Mother Country. As a leader of Labour, as well as leader of a Government, he showed the world the strength of opinion in the Dominions overseas, and he has worked with rare energy and with one aim to win the war.

Mr. Fisher, a Scotsman, who has on one previous occasion been called into the deliberations of our Government, for he represented the Commonwealth at the Imperial Conference in 1911, met a number of journalists on his arrival, and repeated that Australia had no parties in regard to the war, recognising that the struggle was between nations supporting liberty, equality, and democracy, against an aggression which would have destroyed them. Australia had sent 200,000 soldiers to fight the Empire's battles, and another 100,000 would be ready in six months' time. "I am authorised to tell you," the new High Commissioner said, "that the policy of the Government and people will be to carry out to the full the statement that they will give their last man and last shilling without question. As regards the conduct of the war, the Government only ask that their opinions be considered. If their views will not fit in with the views of His Majesty's advisers they will not press them. In other words, they do not wish to embarrass those responsible for carrying on the war."

AUSTRALIA'S RESOURCES.

Asked how recruiting was proceeding in Australia, Mr. Fisher said there was a lull just now because the Colony was having the first big harvest after a bad drought, but the number of men who would volunteer would only be limited by the necessity of keeping going the productive industries of the Colony. Australia was sending away men fully equipped and armed with weapons made in the Colony, which produced a great deal of munitions. That work must be continued. There had been nothing in the nature of a "rounding up" of men for the Army. It was not necessary to do that, because volunteers were so plentiful. "The girls have taken a hand in it, of course. They are 'game' girls over there, but they have not done it in an offensive way. They merely hint that 'Tom has gone, and so has Jim.' That is always effective."

Mr. Fisher remarked that all metals required for the purposes of war were found in Australia, which formed a great source of supply, and although the country had come through a big period of drought a larger supply of wheat has been sent to this country than ever before. Their credit was good. They first set out to raise £5,000,000 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to test the market. Over £13 [illegible] was subscribed. The Government recently asked for £10,000,000, and he understood that had been over-subscribed. There was much more money behind them, and he thought there would be no difficulty in raising £25,000,000 in Australia this year.

In reply to a question whether Australia would look favourably upon a proposal to settle maimed soldiers there, Mr. Fisher said: "I believe no country is better situated than Australia to receive after this war, or is more willing to receive and welcome, returned soldiers and injured soldiers who are used to open-air life. I think it only requires a little organisation during the war to enable them to make homes for themselves where they will enjoy as much comfort and happiness as in any part of the world. They could get either a cold or warm climate, grow fruit, herd sheep, graze cattle, or, if fit, engage in the timber industry. I could not mention the whole scope of work which offers itself, and there is no limit to the number who could be received in Australia. Our soldiers who left Gallipoli are cheerful, and are just as ready for the fray in any new field of operations as are the men fresh from Australia. All they desire is to be of some use in closing this war successfully for the Allies."

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTORS TO BE TRAINED IN ENGLAND.

Australia's Navy is expanding. Recently the cruiser Brisbane was launched at Cockatoo Island, and it is notified that a new light cruiser is about to be laid down where the Brisbane was built. This cruiser will be named H.M.A.S. Adelaide.

Australia is to undertake, as soon as possible, the building of submarines in its own shipyards. The Commonwealth Navy Office is calling for qualified persons desirous of proceeding to England to work in the Admiralty shipyards to learn the methods of construction. They will take a two years' course, afterwards returning to begin the work of submarine construction for the Australian Navy.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDED GERMANS.

INHUMANITY ALLEGED AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS.

A COMPLETE REFUTATION.

The Press Bureau has issued a Note Verbale addressed by the German Foreign Office to the United States Ambassador at Berlin, containing allegations of inhumanity against British and French soldiers, and the reply of Sir W. R. Robertson, on behalf of Viscount French, denying in strong terms the charges against our troops, together with statements by other British officers upon the matter.

With the Note Verbale—which is dated October 8 last, and was presented to the Embassy with a request that the United States Government would transmit its protest against "this violation of international law to the attention of the French and British Governments"—are enclosed copies of three records containing the sworn testimony of witnesses, "according to which three instances of cruel conduct of French and British troops towards German prisoners of war are to be considered as established." The Note Verbale proceeds:—

From these occurrences it becomes evident that French and British troops have exhibited a conduct towards German prisoners which must be described as inhuman, and is a blow to all principles of international law regarding the treatment of prisoners of war.

The German Government most energetically protests against this violation of international law, and requests the American Embassy, through the intervention of its Government, kindly to bring the protest to the attention of the French and British Governments in order that these two Governments will, with all means, prevent the repetition of similar acts.

The evidence as to the alleged inhumanity of British troops consists of statements under oath of a non-commissioned officer named George Weidmann and a stretcher-bearer lance-corporal named Engelbert Joseph Bischoff, both belonging to No. 5 Company of the 115th Infantry Regiment, given before a chief military judge and the chief secretary of courts-martial. Weidmann, in his evidence, said that on the night of March 17, 1915, his company occupied a trench near Aubers. In the trench was a wounded Bavarian infantry soldier, who said he was wounded in the upper part of the thigh when five metres from the British line, and lay there when our troops retired on March 12, 1915. From March 12 to 17—i.e., five days and five nights—he lay there, feigning death by day. During this time he saw the British tie a German temporary officer to a tree in front of their position. The latter once made signs with his handkerchief, and was thereupon fired on. A German officer and some men attempted to release the man, but did not succeed on account of the enemy's fire. They approached him so closely, however, as to be able to speak to him, and he said he came from Wurzburg. Another day, in the infirmary at Aubers, the wounded Bavarian private told the doctor of his experiences in my presence. Besides he had, when we found him in the trench, a rope about one meter 50 long tied to his foot. When I asked him the reason for this rope he answered that the British had tied up the German wounded with such ropes in order to prevent their return.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

To these charges Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Robertson, on behalf of Viscount French, replied from General Headquarters. With regard to the accusation against British soldiers, Sir William says there were in that part of the line no trees to which any one could have been tied, and the distance between the lines was so great that it would have been impossible for anyone from the German lines to approach close enough to the British lines to see any occurrence in detail. He proceeds:—"I would further draw attention to the following facts, which appear to me to show that the evidence produced by the Germans is far from being of a reliable nature:—

"In the first place, Corporal Weidmann and Lance-Corporal Bischoff state that the man who related to them the story on which this charge is founded informed them that he had lain out in the open for five days and five nights. It is almost inconceivable that a man who had been unable to move during that time, and had been without food, should have had the strength enough to crawl back to the German trenches from within five metres of the British line. Even admitting the physical possibility of such an extraordinary feat, the mental state of a man who had lain out badly wounded for five days and nights, without food or drink, would almost certainly be such as to render any of his statements totally unreliable. It will not have escaped notice that he is said to have stated that he escaped being killed by feigning death, whereas the witness adds that he had a rope tied to his leg by the British to prevent his return to his own lines, the two statements being absolutely contradictory.

"Furthermore, the German account states that, according to the wounded man's evidence, a German officer and some men attempted to release the temporary officer when he was tied to the tree, but did not succeed on account of the British fire. They approached, however, to within speaking distance, and learnt that he came from Wurzburg. If this statement be true, how is it that the German authorities have not obtained the evidence of the above-mentioned officer and men, since it is inconceivable that, if a German officer had ever seen such an occurrence as the one described, he would not have reported it in order that official notice might be taken of it.

"Lastly, even if the evidence of the officer and men cannot be obtained, how is it that the German Government have not interrogated the wounded man himself rather than rely on the hearsay statements of Corporal Weidmann and Bischoff?"

TRAWLER'S ORDEAL.

MINE ENTANGLED IN GEAR.

The heroic exploit of the skipper of the Grimsby trawler Pelican, Fred Firth, in disentangling a mine from the fishing gear, was told on the return of the vessel to Grimsby recently:—

Whilst the gear was being hove in it was discovered that a mine was entangled in the warps. The winch was immediately stopped and the incoming gear checked just as the mine bumped lightly on the ship's side. The situation was one of extreme peril. A roll or lurch of the vessel might cause the mine to shift and to explode at any moment.

Skipper Firth ordered all the hands to the boat. Then, having handed the compass, provisions, rockets and water to the men, he ordered them to pull away from the trawler.

"But what about you, skipper?" one of the men asked.

"I'm going to try and clear that mine," he replied. The men demurred but Firth insisted. "Pull clear," he said, "and if any thing happens try and pick me up."

The men rowed clear, and then the skipper, having donned a life-jacket, set to work, slowly and gently unwinding the warp from the drum of the winch. Inch by inch the mine was lowered, the men in the boat waiting, fearing each moment that the ship would roll and bring about the dreaded explosion.

But luck was with the gallant skipper. The mine touched the water, and as it sank Firth paid out 30 fathoms of line, so that the ship could swing clear of the danger zone. It was his intention to buoy the place, so that minesweepers could remove the menace, but before that could be done there was a terrific explosion, which shook the trawler and practically swamped the small boat. The mine had either bumped on the sea-bed or been fouled by the gear, for when the warp was hauled again there was nothing but wreckage at the end of it.

MUSICAL TOPICS.

ONE-ARMED PIANISTS.

A correspondent of the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* suggests that owing to the deplorably large number of one-armed men now visible in Germany, many of whom were before the war talented pianists, German composers must forthwith create "an entirely new music literature, suitable to be played on the piano with one hand." The suggestion—an example, surely of German thoroughness—need not be passed over without a thought. Since the pianoforte came into use, there have been a few instances of one-handed players whose accomplishments have not been despised. They have usually been good musicians who have been able to design for themselves music within their capacity. And there are in the repertory of piano music a few pieces by good composers written for one hand alone. Occasionally they appear in the programmes of recitals by leading pianists. They are, as a rule, however, nothing better than studies designed for the cultivation and display of left or right hand technique. There is no reason why music of genuine charm should not be written for one hand. Chopin, if he had wished it, could have written delightful music for the right hand alone. Even as it is, his music, in great part, is little more than right-hand music. A concerto, for example, should make demands on the soloist in respect of every variety of technique; but Chopin's concerto in E minor (I do not know the other, but probably the same applies to it also) calls for no greater left-hand skill than is possessed by the average learner. All the difficulty and all the charm are in the right-hand part. Chopin could easily have written beautiful music, dispensing altogether with the left hand. I fancy that if music for the right hand alone comes to be written its style will follow, with some closeness, that of Chopin's music.

By the way, I alluded recently to Chopin's concertos as forgotten. I see that Pachmann played the E minor concerto with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Thomas Beecham last week. I am justified, however, to this extent that for no one but Pachmann, that inimitable exponent of Chopin's music, would the concerto be deemed worthy of revival. While on this subject, I may also mention that I have been struck by certain points of resemblance, in style, in occasional details, and in general character, between that concerto and Grieg's charming work in the same form. I think, if we could get at the facts, it would be found that Grieg's conception of the concerto form was due chiefly to an intimate acquaintance with Chopin's E minor concerto. Internal evidence, at all events, points that way.

To return to one-hand music—that for right-hand would reflect Chopin, but for left-hand music I cannot recall any pronounced lead of style. Obviously, left-hand music would be of entirely different character, and I think the left hand ought to be capable of rendering music of greater variety and more satisfying quality. It would always give a firm bass for ground work, and would deal chiefly with the middle and lower notes of the pianoforte, which are far more rich, pleasant, and capable of variety of tone than the upper scales. It must be easier and more natural to write for left than for right hand. All our ideas of harmony, which is a stronger element in music than melody (so far as the two can be regarded separately), depend on the notion of the bass as the ground work and spring of the rest; and the left-hand works from the bass as naturally as the right hand, in writing, moves from left to right.

Whether the composition of one-hand music on a large scale—to the extent of "an entirely new music literature"—is worth while, the composers must estimate for themselves; or, rather, they will be guided by the music publishers. The present abnormal crop of one-armed pianists will not last long, nor is it likely soon to be renewed. Of course, there is the chance of one-hand music finding favour with two-armed pianists. There are possibilities in this. Take the case of amateur pianists on the occasion of afternoon tea. Invited to play for the entertainment of the company, they return from the piano to find the tea cold and the cake-stand denuded. How much happier would they be if under these circumstances they could fulfil their task of entertaining the company with a little music by the use of one hand, while the other was free to secure and negotiate an ample and deserved share of the tea and cakes! Or again, the pianistic parent would be able to practise and enjoy some music while holding and amusing the baby. I presume it would be no more difficult to acquire the art of holding a baby in one arm than to perform interesting music with one hand; and, of course, the music would entertain the baby as well as the parent. It is not difficult to foresee a host of similar uses which should make one-hand music extremely popular with ardent pianists. The publishers might find a constituency for their wares far more extensive than the list of Germany's maimed warrior-pianists.

There would certainly be a wider use for such compositions than for music written for 45-octave pianos; for I do not suppose that the appearance of such an instrument in a London *revue* will popularise it for domestic use. The piano, says an advance notice of the *revue*, will have a 30 feet keyboard, with 522 keys, and six genuine and accomplished pianists to work them in concert. It is introduced in a number known as "I love a piano," and, like the rest of the *revue* in question, comes from America, the proverbial home of big things. Even the imagination of the witty author of "Musical Monstrosities" never contemplated so impressive an instrument; and nothing like it has yet figured in any of Strauss's scores. Strauss, so far as I know, has not yet written a piano concerto. Here is his chance!

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

To-Day—Sunday Orchestral Concert, Antient Concert Rooms, 4 o'clock.

To-Morrow—Royal Dublin Society—Organ Recital by Dr. G. R. Sinclair, Leinster House, 4 o'clock.

A. W. G.

LIFE IN HELIGOLAND.

AUSTRIAN NOVELIST'S VISIT.

A Berne message says:—

An Austrian novelist named Rudolf Hans Bartsh is one of the few civilians who have been permitted by the German authorities to visit Heligoland since the outbreak of the war. He has been allowed to publish a book on his impressions.

He states that the island resembles a steel fort. Closely guarded squadrons of giant units cruise in its waters, and torpedo and dispatch boats hurry to and fro. The Germans watch and wait there for the English, and if the latter ever come "hell will be let loose on those grey, desolate waters."

Life on the island, where no single woman is permitted to dwell, is carefully ordered. The sailors and marines when off duty are generally to be found in their potato gardens or hen runs. An admiral commands the island, and the visitor found him bathing off the rocks. They had a pleasant enough chat together. The admiral, like all their other naval officers whom the Austrian met there, expressed bitter regret that the English had not yet come out to fight.

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NEXT, FEBRUARY 11TH, 191[6]
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PROPERTY SALES.
URSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1916.
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SIMPLE RENT OF £35 PER
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GORDON HUNT, SOLICITOR, 12 LOWER ORMOND QUAY
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11TH FEB., 1916, AT ONE
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DAY (SATURD[AY])
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JOHN P. CUFFE has received ... LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY
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Prescotts' Dye Works,
DUBLIN.
CORK. BELFAST. LIMERICK.

The Irish Times.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1916.

America and Germany.

The "crisis" between the United States and Germany has persisted so long, and its logical consequences have been avoided, even in circumstances of the most extreme provocation, so frequently, that we are naturally disposed to receive the report of its having at last come to a head with a certain scepticism. But the interview with Herr Zimmermann, the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which we print to-day, seems to be conclusive of the fact that the breaking-point has actually been reached. From this interview it appears that the Washington Administration, after a year's deliberation, has finally taken its courage in both hands and demanded explicitly from Germany that she should disavow the sinking of the Lusitania as an act contrary to international law. Herr Zimmermann makes it clear that the new crisis centres upon such a demand by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing. He is even more emphatic on the point that it is impossible for Germany to accept this demand or to admit that her procedure is illegal. Germany, he said, had reached the extreme limit of concessions. "If the United States desired to drive matters to a breach Germany could go no further to avoid it, and the breach, with all its lamentable consequences, must come." The comments of the German Press and of the American correspondents appear to show that the emergency which Herr Zimmermann contemplates has already arisen. The European edition of the *New York Herald* publishes a telegram, dated Friday, from its New York correspondent, who declares positively that "Germany, having consistently refused to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania, was asked, as the basis of the continuance of friendly relations, to say that the act was illegal." This, the correspondent adds, Germany refuses to do, and "the breaking-point is near, and apparently unavoidable." It was officially announced in Washington on the same day that Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had handed to Mr. Lansing Germany's latest communication regarding the Lusitania case. No official statement upon the character of this document has reached us, or appears to have been issued. But a Reuter's Agency message of the same date from New York states that apprehension of complications with Germany contributed to feverishness and unsettlement on the Stock Market, and that later a heavy slump occurred "on the publication of the fact that Berlin has refused to accept the American demands in their entirety." The German Press equally takes it for granted that the Washington Administration has made Germany's disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania an absolute condition of the maintenance of friendly relations, and that Count Bernstorff has been instructed to refuse this demand. The *Lokalanzeiger*, for example, says that the American demand has created a very serious situation which looks as if it were now a question of "bend or break." "Germany has spared nothing in her attempt to preserve peace with America. Should the high council at Washington, in spite of that, decide otherwise, not the slightest blame should fall upon the German people or Government for this unfortunate turn of affairs." The formal responsibility for a breach is thus placed squarely on President Wilson's shoulders. He has explicitly made Germany's acceptance of his demand a condition of maintaining friendly relations. Germany has refused the demand, and washed her hands unctuously, but emphatically, of the whole matter. After the experience of the past year, it would be hazardous to assert that President Wilson cannot escape the logical consequence of this situation, which he has invited as directly as possible. We can only say that his escape would require even more agility and even less sense of his country's honour than he has hitherto exhibited.

RECRUITING CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN.

LORD LIEUTENANT TO PRESIDE.

The Earl of Fingall, as Sub-Director of Recruiting for the Counties of Longford, Meath, Westmeath, King's, Queen's, and Louth, has convened a conference, over which the Lord Lieutenant will preside, at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Thursday, 10th February, 1916, at 3 o'clock, on the subject of recruiting. Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., has promised to be present.

THE LEIXLIP BOMBS.

MILITARY EXPERT'S OPINION.

"LIKELY TO CAUSE WIDE-SPREAD DESTRUCTION."

A military expert in explosives has now examined the explosives and bombs found concealed in a drain at Leixlip on 2nd inst.

The quantity of explosives, which was large, mainly consisted of gelignite, a very high explosive of the dynamite class, and a large quantity of gunpowder and smokeless powder in tins. There were nine bombs, constructed from small one-quart tins with handles. These tins were filled with sharp pieces of iron and heads of bolts, packed round a gelignite cartridge, into which was inserted a detonator, attached to a few inches of safety fuse.

Experienced officers consider these bombs highly dangerous, and likely to cause widespread destruction of life. The bombs were of very recent construction, the tins not being rusted in any way. It is, of course, perfectly obvious that these bombs were not intended for the destruction of fish, as has been suggested.

FARMERS AND THE WAR.

GREATER FOOD PRODUCTION NECESSARY.

Addressing a public meeting of farmers at Stafford on Saturday, Mr. F. D. Acland said that we were still in a difficult position about the war. We were, however, confident of victory, because of the Navy and the trust between the Allies. We should wear down the enemy's strength, but time was only on our side if we used it properly. The money which was necessary to achieve victory could be saved by greater food production at home. For that purpose women should assist in agriculture. Replying to questions, Mr. Acland denied that sulphate of ammonia was largely reaching the enemy, adding: "We are not such fools as we look."

MR. ASQUITH

The Prime Minister left London on Saturday afternoon to spend the week-end in the country. The right hon. gentleman has arranged to receive at 10 Downing street, on Thursday afternoon, a deputation on the subject of the closing of public museums.

MR. MOUNT, M.P.

At the request of the Army Council, Mr. W. A. Mount, M.P., has accepted the position of civil member (unpaid) on the Claims Commission in France in succession to the Right Hon. Joseph A. Pease, M.P.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HUBERT GOUGH.

Saturday night's *Court Circular* says:—Lieutenant-General Hubert de la P. Gough had the honour of being received by the King this morning, when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Military Division).

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

153 FLEET STREET, LONDON, SATURDAY NIGHT.

It seems to be beyond doubt this time that the relations between the United States and Germany are seriously strained. A grave view is taken of the situation both in Berlin and New York. The Berlin Bourse is reported to be panic-stricken at the prospect of another war, while an almost similar state of things is reflected in the New York Stock Markets. Some of the German newspapers warn Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg to be most careful, but the Press generally is most bellicose in tone. How severe the strain between the two countries is at the present moment is shown by the following extract from the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*. It publishes a statement from its New York correspondent to the effect that "there now appears every prospect of an early severance of relations with Germany. While there is nothing official, it appears certain Germany, having consistently refused to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania, was asked, as the basis of the continuance of friendly relations, to say that the act was illegal. This Germany refuses to do, and the breaking-point is near, and apparently unavoidable. There is nothing official yet, but the country is prepared for the final step."

Reports from Holland indicate that great movements of German troops are taking place in Belgium, and that all communication between Holland and Belgium has been stopped. One report states the Belgian eastern frontier is covered with seemingly endless columns of German infantry. The number is so great that the railways are inadequate to convey them. It was announced a few days ago that the Austro-Swiss frontier had been closed, and to-day the same course has been followed with regard to the German-Swiss frontier. Taking all these things into consideration, they point to a coming great concentration. Whether this will be in France, in Russia, or in the Balkans it is impossible to say.

The Salonika correspondent of a French newspaper mentions that a French cavalry squadron left there on Thursday on a reconnoitring expedition near the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier with the idea of obtaining information about the advanced positions of the Germans and Bulgarians. This is interesting news, for it is the first sign of aggressive activity on the part of the Allied troops at Salonika since they began to concentrate there. It looks as though the Allies had some idea of making a move to anticipate any attack that the enemy may contemplate. It is the opinion in Paris that a move against Salonika on the part of the enemy will not be long delayed.

The speech made by Mr. Acland this afternoon at Stafford is not a very inspiriting one, particularly for delivery in a district not remote from the Zeppelin raid. He considers that we are still in an uncommonly difficult position as a country, for things were not so favourable as we believed they were last year. We believed then that we could get the Germans out of France and Belgium, and that it might be possible for a Balkan Coalition to be formed against Germany and Austria. After this cold douche the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Agriculture said that he did not think we were in any way downhearted, and that in due time we should gradually wear down the strength of our enemy without possibility of doubt or failure. If Mr. Acland is speaking by the book we have to contemplate a very long war indeed, for most people consider that methods of attrition will not wear the Central Powers down very easily.

The latest poster to be issued by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee calls attention to the conditions of the Military Service Act in brief and pithy terms. It says that every unmarried man of military age not excepted or exempted under this Act can choose one of two courses. (1) He can enlist at once and join the Colours without delay; (2) he can attest at once under the group system, and be called up in due course with his group. If he does neither, a third course awaits him. He will be deemed to be enlisted under the Military Service Act on Thursday, March 2, 1916. He will be placed in the reserve, and be called up in his class as the military authorities may determine.

Among the causes of the rising price in bread, asserts the *Corn Trade News*, are the costly efforts of the Government to secure an ample reserve of foodstuffs. Commenting on the official measures for obtaining Argentine shipments of wheat, the journal says:—"We can imagine how they will succeed from the perusal of a letter addressed to farmers there by the President of the Republic, wherein he advises them to hold their wheat, as the British Government must buy at any price." London corn merchants, however, do not accept this view. One of them, speaking to the *Evening News* to-day, said: "The Government measures are, at any rate, understandable. If the German Navy got loose, or even if a few raiders like the one which captured the Appam were on the high seas, our supplies might be interrupted for some weeks. Supplies are coming in fairly freely, and I do not think bread is likely to approach anything like a famine price." The statement made by the *Corn Trade News* is probably responsible for the *communiqué* concerning operations in wheat issued by the Press Bureau this evening.

The King, with the Queen, Princess Mary, Princess Victoria, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and Princess Henry of Battenberg, made his first public appearance since his accident in France at the Albert Hall this afternoon. The occasion was a performance of Verdi's "Requiem," in memory of those who have fallen during the war. The King, who seems to have quite recovered from his lameness, drove to the Hall in a closed carriage, and was met at the entrance by Lord Shaftesbury and representatives of the Kensington Borough Council. He had a most enthusiastic reception from the public, and from a number of wounded soldiers who happened to arrive at the same time. When the Royal party took their places in the Hall the choir sang the National Anthem and the National Anthems of the Allies. All the Allied Embassies or Legations were represented. The soloists were Mme. Kirkby Lunn, Miss Ruth Vincent, Mr. Radford, and Mr. Heather. The choir, conducted by Sir F. Bridge, consisted of 650 voices, accompanied by 150 musicians. The great audience was dressed almost entirely in mourning, while the lady choristers wore white.

Dollis Hill House, at Willesden, a place frequently visited by Mr. Gladstone when he was Prime Minister, and where it is said he came to a parting of the ways with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain on the question of Home Rule, was to-day opened as a military hospital.

WESTERN FIELD OF WAR.

VIOLENT FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

GERMAN AEROPLANE SHOT DOWN.

The French despatch on Saturday night reported a violent bombardment of the German trenches and works in France and Belgium. A German aeroplane was shot down, and fell to the ground in flames.

BRITISH REPORT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, SATURDAY, 9.30 P.M.

Enemy artillery has been active north and south of La Bassée Canal. Our artillery shelled enemy trenches between the Rivers Ancre and Somme. Hostile aircraft has shown some activity about Ypres. Elverdinghe was again shelled.

FRENCH REPORTS.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIALS.)

PARIS, SATURDAY.

This afternoon's official *communiqué* says: There was no event of importance to report during the night.

11 P.M.

Between Soissons and Rheims our artillery bombarded the bridgehead of Venizel and the enemy works of Vendresse and of Cernay. A column on the march was caught by our fire to the east of St. Pouplet.

In Champagne our batteries damaged the German works of the Navarin Plateau.

Between the Aisne and the Argonne the hostile shelters and trenches to the north of St. Thomas and at Haute Chevauchee were bombarded. We occupied the northern lip of a crater caused by the explosion of a German mine.

In Lorraine our artillery was active in the region of Coincourt and Domevire.

Aviation.—About half past eleven this morning Sergeant Pilot Guynemen engaged an enemy aeroplane in the Frise district, and brought it down in flames between Assevillers and Herbecourt. This is the fifth enemy machine brought down by Sergeant Guynemen.

GERMAN DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

To-day's German official *communiqué* says: A minor British attack south of the La Bassée Canal was repulsed. A French hand-grenade attack south of the Somme, preceded by a bombardment with bomb mortars, collapsed before our artillery fire. In Champagne and on a portion of our front in the Argonne, French artillery yesterday afternoon kept up a heavy bombardment. Mines which the French exploded on the Vauquois Height, in the Eastern Argonne, caused slight damage in our saps. Our artillery heavily bombarded the enemy's positions on the Vosges front between Diedolshausen and Sulzern.

GERMAN ACTIVITY.

COMING BIG MOVE IN FLANDERS

A message received on Saturday by the *Evening News* from its correspondent at Rotterdam says that while hand-to-hand fighting, mine explosions, and severe artillery duels proceed in a more or less desultory fashion at various points on the Western front, particularly in the Loos area, there are signs that the Germans are contemplating an important move in Flanders.

As usual, when they seek to hide their movements, they have closed the frontier, but not before information as to great activity on the roads and railways had reached here. Behind their extreme right wing the enemy has made a fine new road on which great numbers of Russian prisoners have been employed. It is in this region that the Germans are now showing renewed activity.

GERMAN ARMS FACTORY BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

According to the German papers, a gunpowder explosion took place on Thursday in a small arms factory at Halensee, near Berlin. One workman was killed and four wounded. The material damage was very great.

SOUTHERN FIELD OF WAR.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS DEFEATED.

ITALIAN COAST TOWNS BOMBARDED.

The Italians report the repulse of a number of Austrian attacks, in which they captured some prisoners.

The Austrians speak of vigorous artillery encounters and the forced withdrawal of Italian troops before the bridgehead of Tolmino.

A report issued by the Austrian Naval Staff on Friday says that on February 3 an Austrian cruiser squadron damaged the railway stations of Ortona and San Vito, on the Italian coast, and that much damage was done.

ITALIAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, SATURDAY.

The following official *communiqué* is issued here to-day:—

In the Sugara Valley there have been minor encounters between Roncigna and Toreagno. The enemy was repulsed, leaving some prisoners in our hands.

In the Tolmino zone the enemy attacked our positions at Santa Maria yesterday at dawn. In spite of a thick fog, which paralysed artillery action, the prompt arrival of reinforcements enabled us to repulse the enemy with appreciable loss to him.

On the Polgora Height, west of Gorizia, the enemy also, on the night of the 3rd inst., twice tried to approach our positions. At the second attempt our troops counter-attacked, putting the enemy to flight, and taking some prisoners.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIALS.)

AMSTERDAM, FRIDAY.

A *communiqué* issued in Vienna to-day says:—

Artillery encounters were rather vigorous along the coastal district of the front. They also extended to the Carinthian and Tyrolean frontier districts. The Castle of Dueno was hit by several shells from the enemy artillery, and was partly destroyed. Before the bridgehead of Tolmino, in consequence of our recent activity, the Italians withdrew to the slopes west of the road to Cigini Selo (?).

An official *communiqué* issued in Vienna by the Austrian Naval Staff says:—

On the morning of February 3rd an Austrian cruiser squadron heavily damaged the railway stations at Ortona and San Vito, on the east coast of Italy, as well as seven storehouses and one factory in the same districts, and a floating crane. The railway bridge across the Arieuno, north of Ortona, was destroyed. After the bombardment of San Vito several conflagrations were observed. The cruiser flotilla returned without being attacked.

BALKAN WAR THEATRE.

AUSTRIA AND MONTENEGRO.

NO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE FRENCH AIR RAID ON PETRITCH.

1,000 PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

The Austrian newspapers on Saturday stated that peace negotiations with Montenegro have not yet begun, as neither Prince Mirko nor the Ministers who still remain in Montenegro have any authority to carry them on.

Particulars which have reached Paris of the recent French air raid on the Bulgarian town of Petritch show that 200 bombs were thrown, and that 1,000 persons were killed and wounded, including 470 men killed in the Bulgarian camps.

It is announced in France that the members of the Montenegrin Royal Family will definitely take up their residence in the neighbourhood of Lyons.

AUSTRIA AND MONTENEGRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, FEB. 5.

According to a telegram from Vienna, the Austrian newspapers state that peace *pourparlers* with Montenegro have not yet begun, as neither Prince Mirko nor the three Ministers who still remain in Montenegro possess any authorisation to carry on negotiations.

PANIC AT PETRITCH.

THE GREAT FRENCH AIR RAID.

A THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, SATURDAY.

The Athens correspondent of the *Temps* telegraphs under to-day's date:—

The seventeen French aeroplanes which made a raid on Petritch, in the Strumnitza Valley, on the 1st inst. remained over the Bulgarian town for twenty minutes, and dropped two hundred bombs. According to a Bulgarian *communiqué*, 470 men were killed in the Bulgarian camps, and the total of killed and wounded was about a thousand.

In spite of heavy fire from enemy, the aeroplanes got back safely. A regular panic reigned in Petritch, where the military works were badly damaged.

FORTIFICATION OF SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, SATURDAY.

The Uskub correspondent of the *Leipziger Neuste Nachrichten* has interviewed the Governor-General of Macedonia, General Petroff, who declared that the question of an offensive against Salonika depended on the military and political situation. There was no urgent military reason for any such action at the present time, and the taking of Salonika, which was very strongly fortified, must not be regarded as an absolute necessity. Further, the Governor-General declared it was for Greece to secure the liberation of her territory.

MONTENEGRIN COURT IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LYONS, SATURDAY.

It is stated that the members of the Montenegrin Royal Family will definitely take up their residence in a villa in the neighbourhood of Lyons.

The French and Russian Ministers and the other diplomats accredited to the Montenegrin Court recently arrived at Lyons.

The Italian Minister paid a visit to the King this morning.

CROWN PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LYONS, SATURDAY.

Prince Danilo and Princess Militza, the Crown Prince and Princess of Montenegro, left here to-day for the Villa Arethuse, their house at Cap Martin. M. Islavine, Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* to Montenegro, has left for Paris, where he will meet M. Miuskovio, the Montenegrin Premier.

AUSTRIANS IN ALBANIA.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

AMSTERDAM, FRIDAY.

A *communiqué* issued in Vienna to-day says:—

Austro-Hungarian troops operating in Northern Albania occupied Kruja. Their advanced guards reached the Ixhmi River. The situation in Montenegro remains quiet.

The German report simply says—Nothing new.

FRENCH RECONNAISSANCE.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

PARIS, SATURDAY.

The special correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* at Salonika telegraphs under date 3rd inst. that the French cavalry troops left today to make a reconnaissance as near as possible to the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, in order to ascertain the exact positions of the German-Bulgarian advance guards. The result of this raid will not be known until to-morrow.

GERMANY AND RUMANIA.

WHAT DR. ZIMMERMANN SAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

According to the Bukharest *Journal*, the *Politique* publishes an interview that M. Gregor Cantacuzene had with Dr. Zimmerman. The latter deplored the coolness between Rumania and Germany, and stated that Germany was not responsible for the clouds troubling the relations between the two countries, because Germany had done everything to remove the ill-feeling. He was glad whenever Rumanians came to Germany, and wished M. Filipescu would come to Germany to see she had enough troops to wage the war far many years, and that she would not be starved.

A GERMAN ULTIMATUM.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

PARIS, SATURDAY.

The *Petit Parisien* special correspondent at Bukharest telegraphs under yesterday's date that the report which was spread the day before yesterday, probably by German inspiration, that Germany had sent an *ultimatum* to Rumania, is not without foundation. I have received assurance that in many places near the frontier several lines of Rumanian trenches have been dug opposite the Hungarian trenches.

RUMANIAN WAR CREDITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

A Bukharest telegram states that at yesterday's sitting of the Rumanian Chamber, the Minister of Finance, M. Costinescu, introduced a bill authorising a supplementary military credit of £8,000,000. He submitted another bill sanctioning the military expenditure incurred during the Parliamentary recess. The total war credits up to the present amount to £24,000,000.

REPORTED BRIBERY OF BULGARIAN DEPUTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM SATURDAY.

According to a Sofia telegram the Bulgarian Public Prosecutor has requested the Sobranje to grant permission for the arrest of thirteen Deputies belonging to the Gnadieff group, who are accused of having accepted bribes from a French agent of the name of Dossloiers. The Sobranje has referred the request to the Immunity Committee.

MESOPOTAMIA.

PASSING OF THE RAINY SPELL.

TROOPS IN GOOD CONDITION.

(FROM MR. EDMUND CANDLER, THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH PRESS WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.)

BASRA, FEB. 2.

The rainy spell has passed, and the River Tigris is falling, the clear cold days, with a dry wind, drying up the mud, although there is frost at night. Our column advancing up the Tigris is in good condition, despite the exposure and the severe weather, and is encamped within twenty-five miles of General Townshend's force at Kut-el-Amarah.

The conditions of the Western front are repeated here with some modifications. At Sheikh Saad, by throwing back their left flank entrenchments at right angles to their front, the Turks turned our enveloping movement into a frontal attack, and again at Umm Al Hannah on January 21 a frontal attack was forced upon us by the Suwaicha marsh, on which the Turks rested their left.

THE TURKISH TRENCHES.

The Turkish trenches at Sheikh Saad were of excellent design, being deep and narrow, and the troops could move more quickly along them from point to point without exposing themselves. Some were held by Arab irregulars and cavalry, and others were connected by communication trenches, with reserve posts in the rear. The position was the same on both banks of the river.

Apart from these Turkish tactics, the country offers its defenders three natural advantages against enveloping movements by an invading force proceeding along the river. The first is the absence of water inland. The second is the presence in many places of impassable swampy ground extending to within a mile or two of the Tigris, as the Al Hannah marsh. The third is the uniform flatness of the terrain, and the consequent entire absence of natural cover to the attacker, whether the movement be frontal or enveloping.

FIGHTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

In addition to having to attack positions skilfully prepared under German supervision, our troops in Mesopotamia are fighting under disabilities peculiar to the country. We have to advance under heavy fire over ground void of any cover upon its enemy position. Moreover, mirage and the flatness of the ground help them often. The first thing one sees of the enemy's positions is the glint of their bayonets. Here there are no protection hedges, villages, or banks. Instead of a quick, bloody rush, measured by seconds over the distance of a hurdle race, our infantry come under rifle fire at 2,000 yards, and have no communication trenches to curtail the zone of fire. The climatic conditions, too, compare with the worst that were experienced in France in the winter of 1914.

ARAB CAMP RAIDED.

In few campaigns has our Army, British and Indian, been so hardly tried or so valiantly proved. Now, owing to the recent halt, the conditions are becoming more like those in France. Communication trenches have been cut, and the second line transport is accessible. For the moment the operations are confined to desultory sniping and artillery fire. Yesterday our cavalry successfully raided an hostile Arab encampment, carrying off quantities of sheep and cattle.

A TURKISH REPORT.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

An official *communiqué* issued in Constantinople says:—

On the Irak front part of the enemy's forces attempted to advance from Felahie, but was repulsed by our counter-attack into its former positions.

EASTERN FIELD OF WAR.

GERMAN ATTACK STOPPED.

DARING RAID BY SCOUTS.

The Russian report on Saturday spoke of the repulse of an attempted German advance south of Dvinsk, and successful actions by scouts of General Ivanoff's troops.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, SATURDAY.

To-day's Russian official *communiqué* says:

Western Front.—A German detachment which attempted to approach our lines on the Island of Glaudan, south of Dvinsk, was repulsed by our rifle fire. A large number of German aeroplanes flew over our positions at Dvinsk, and some Zeppelins were observed. Yesterday was marked by a series of successful actions by scouts of General Ivanoff's troops. Thus in the Gutow district our scouts made their way up to the enemy's wire entanglements, and passed through openings torn in them during the day by our heavy artillery into the intervening space between the first and second belts of wire, where they attacked and annihilated a strong body of the enemy.

In the region of the Middle Strypa and north-east of Zalochtchiki a number of the enemy's outposts were scattered and annihilated.

Caucasus Front.—Our troops continue to press the Turks hard, easily checking all their attempts at an offensive. Along the whole Caucasus front there has been a heavy snowstorm for some days past, with more than 20 degrees (Réaumur) of frost. Our troops have advanced in deep snow.

Persia.—In the region of Hamadan the enemy has been thrown back towards Nokhovend.

GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

To-day's German official *communiqué* says:

No important events have occurred on any part of the front. One of our airships attacked the fortifications of Dunaburg (Dvinsk).

RUSSIAN MOBILISATION.

NO THREAT AGAINST SWEDEN.

SENSATIONAL RUMOURS CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, FEB. 5.

The Stockholm journal *Aftonbladet* contradicts the sensational rumours of a Russian mobilisation circulated by the *Finmarken Amtstidende*, and explains that the Russians are merely mobilising at Archangel, where troops are being trained partly for the front, and partly to defend the district of Archangel. Not a soul, the journal adds, sees any threat against Sweden in this mobilisation, which has been going on since the beginning of the war.

AMERICAN-GERMAN SITUATION.

"VERY GRAVE."

GERMAN UNDER-SECRETARY SPEAKS.

A REMARKABLE INTERVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY.

The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press sends the following report of an interview with Herr Zimmermann, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, upon the present situation as between the United States and Germany.

While expressing the hope that the new formula just submitted to the United States Government would offer a possible basis of settlement, Herr Zimmermann made no effort to conceal the gravity of the situation, and was most explicit in his statements that Germany had reached the extreme limit of concessions, and would under no circumstances concede the illegality of its submarine campaign in the war area.

"The Government," he said, "is willing to do everything in its power, and has done everything in its power, to meet America's wishes; but there are limits beyond which even friendship snaps. I don't understand America's course. We had thought the submarine issue settled, and the Lusitania question on the way to arrangement. We had agreed to pay an indemnity, and all that, when the United States suddenly posed its new demands, which it is impossible for us to accept. You must not push your demands too far. You must not attempt to humiliate Germany."

Herr Zimmermann declined to discuss more precisely these new demands or the new instructions to Count Bernstorff, but he left no doubt that the whole crisis centred on Mr. Lansing's demand that Germany should disavow the sinking of the Lusitania as an act contrary to international law. The Under Secretary repeatedly declared that Germany could not possibly admit her procedure to be illegal, or make concessions which would practically take the submarine weapon out of her hands. He asserted again and again that if the United States desired to drive matters to a breach, Germany could go no further to avoid it, and the breach, with all its lamentable consequences, must come. The one lamentable factor of the situation, he declared, was that there was no deep reason for a breach. There were no conflicts of interest between Germany and America, and Germany was counting highly on reciprocal development of trade with America after the war. These hopes would be dashed, or, at any rate, their development hampered greatly, if the breach were to come now; but Germany could do no more.

Herr Zimmermann evidently believes that Germany now has in the submarine a highly effective weapon against England, and when reminded that even experts had disagreed earlier on the subject, replied: "Yes, I used to talk that way, but have now changed my mind."

OPINION IN BERLIN.

SITUATION VERY CRITICAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

Herr Theodor Wolff, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, characterises the American-German situation as very critical.

Opinions in both countries regarding the Lusitania question, he says, greatly diverge, but as far as Germany is concerned, it is most important to act in such a manner as to advance the interests of the German Empire. We wish for a speedy and, as far as possible, complete victory, and a peace which will allow the German people to heal its wounds and again build up its prosperity. But for this reason, when the decisive step is taken in the Lusitania question, everything should be considered calmly and dispassionately to what this step could lead us.

Dealing with the Lusitania question the *Lokalanzeiger* writes:—We need now to be of opinion that the United States Government protracted the negotiations regarding submarine warfare so endlessly because it was artificially maintaining the uncertainty of its final attitude with regard to this question. She perceived means to paralyse our power of decision in the warfare against England. The result has proved that the concessions which we made during the course of the exchange of Notes did not prejudice us at all. But that we should let slip out of our hands our submarine weapon nobody was entitled to believe. On the contrary, our far-going concessions to American demands were based on the supposition that Washington would also see that justice was done as regards the other party—the Allies. Now that moment has obviously come, and Mr. Lansing has even made a timid effort to obtain from the Allies an admission that they were arming their merchant ships, on which basis, perhaps, an agreement on submarine warfare could be brought a step nearer solution. At this moment the United States Government thinks it proper again to unearth the Lusitania affair, which, as might have been generally assumed, was to be finally settled after the conclusion of peace. Now the American Government believes it must insist on Germany declaring that the sinking of the Lusitania was illegal. A very serious situation is thereby created, which looks as if it was now a question of bend or break. We shall calmly look forward to this possibility. Germany has spared nothing in her attempt to preserve peace with America. Should the High Council at Washington, in spite of that, decide otherwise, not the slightest blame should fall upon the German people or Government for this unfortunate turn of affairs.

OPERATIONS IN WHEAT.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN STANDS.

The Press Bureau issued the following statement on Saturday night:—

Certain statements have recently appeared in the Press with regard to operations in wheat on account of the British Government. The following facts are communicated for information:—

On the 29th November last, a conference was held with representatives of the [illegible] Trade Associations and of the Board of [illegible] Irish Millers' Association, the proposals of the Government for insuring the maintenance of adequate stocks of wheat during the months when the reserve held in the country is usually lowest were fully explained and discussed. The scheme was also fully explained in a communication addressed in December to 735 millers in the United Kingdom.

Since then further conferences have from time to time taken place with representatives of the corn trade and of the millers, and His Majesty's Government have made it an essential part of their policy to take the whole trade into their confidence. [illegible] regard to the scheme proposed [illegible] and representatives of equal authority [illegible] opposite views on matters of detail, but there was general agreement on two points: (1) That the stocks of wheat held by the trade (as distinct from the Government) were extremely small, and (2) that public discussion of any scheme to be adopted was inadvisable in the national interests.

The trade were, however, assured that, as far as possible, the fullest information should from time to time be supplied to them.

On 24th December it was announced that the British and French Governments had purchased from the Australian Government 200,000 tons of wheat. The share taken by the British Government is 50,000 tons. As a result of an interview on the 24th ult. with the British firms engaged in the Argentine wheat trade, they have been informed that the total quantity of Argentine wheat purchased for the British Government will not exceed 250,000 qrs.

It may be added that the suggestion made in an organ of the corn trade, that the British Government should follow the example of the French Government, and requisition the whole crop of wheat at a fixed price, would naturally involve the elimination of the corn trade from business, and the taking over by the State of the whole supply of wheat for the nation.

A NEW REGIUS PROFESSOR.

The Council of the Senate of Cambridge University have elected Dr. V. H. Stanton to a Regius Professorship of Divinity.

FROM TO-DAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Everyone is delighted to know that the King is really better, says the special Political Correspondent of the *Weekly Dispatch*. At Thursday's various functions at Buckingham Palace His Majesty seemed to be in really good spirits. It is an open secret that the King was much more severely hurt than has been made known. His long illness has been borne with great patience, and it is hoped that now he will be able to resume his customary active part in the affairs of the [illegible].

OUR HEROES' PENSIONS.

Discussing the question of our heroes' pensions, *Reynolds's Newspaper* says [illegible] allowance that is made, either to the dependants of the fallen or to the maimed men who are incapable of shouldering the burden of civil life, must be not more or less, but fully adequate to their needs, to their health and comfort. And the State must guarantee this. When men enlist they do not [illegible] services for a fight; they offer their all. When they are killed or maimed there should be no part offerings by the nation. We must [illegible] with generous and loving care the [illegible] are left to us, and the dependents of those who have fallen. We do not want to [illegible] disparagingly of voluntary help [illegible] help should be in all cases in [illegible] extra help, a personal offering [illegible] will not be put under any [illegible] receiving it. The full necessities [illegible] procurable out of the funds provided by the nation. There must be no [illegible] about anything that is done for our [illegible] and stricken people.

TURKS TIRED OF WAR.

Telegraphing from Paris [illegible] special correspondent of [illegible] the following information [illegible] there is a growing demand [illegible] Turks for a separate peace [illegible] information comes that [illegible] from the best source [illegible] arisen among the members of the [illegible] vernment.

The majority of the M[inisters dis]prove of Enver's policy [illegible] other members of the Government [illegible] to make Enver realise the [illegible] Turkey following a policy [illegible] form to her national interests [illegible] nately refused to displease Germany [illegible] way. Talaat and several other Ministers are said to be considering the best means of testing public opinion with a view to bringing about a separate peace.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

NEW SHELL NEEDED TO ENSURE DESTRUCTION.

So far in their attacks on Britain the enemy airships have kept at great altitudes, and their bomb-throwing has been irregular and uncertain. Though the raiders have never been hit by our guns, says the *Weekly World*, the introduction of a [illegible] within the envelope has not yet been [illegible]. The chief problem in front of our [illegible] chemists is a shell which, fired from [illegible] nary gun, would carry an outside [illegible] the progress of this, the gunner would be able to correct the range, and when his shell passed through the Zeppelin serious damage would certainly accrue. The time fuses of both shrapnel and high explosive shells of the ordinary sort are [illegible] and [illegible] not cause an explosion if they pass through a gas bag.

HOW TO TRAP ZEPPELINS.

Ex-Squadron Commander N. Pemberton Billing, in a special article in *Reynolds's Newspaper* on the trapping of Zeppelins in their [illegible] says—The people who object to reprisals [illegible] in." Ninety-nine per cent. of them don't know what it means. Hit them, hit them, hit them. But let us expend our energy, our bravery, and our resources on smashing the weapons with which they hope to impose their policy of brutality upon the world. If in the hitting some women and children are slain it matters not [illegible] and above individual life. But personally I am opposed to the slaying of women and children [illegible] not in [illegible] I would read the word reprisal as a [illegible] for the extermination of all those who are actively engaged in the slaying of my countrymen. There exists in this country to-day the means of striking fear and death into the hearts and bodies of the enemy in the air. The existence of [illegible] is at the mercy of our [illegible].

ANTEDILUVIAN IDEAS.

As a war weapon the Zeppelin [illegible] longed, declares [illegible] have not attempted to [illegible] reason, our War Office [illegible] inventors, and [illegible] undertake such costly [illegible] cumlocution [illegible] and our military [illegible] dirigible. That is not [illegible] They had no belief in [illegible] war, and still cling to [illegible] high-explosive shells and [illegible] long after everybody else [illegible] tooth and nail. But on the [illegible] most serious consideration [illegible] German papers' swaggering [illegible] fierce and hard-fought battle [illegible] miserable falsehood from [illegible] well as from that of the [illegible] needs two to make a battle, and [illegible] not yet found an effective weapon.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

We have to consider, amongst other events, the air raids, the case of the Appam, the moral certainty of bigger enterprise on the part of the German Navy, the burning of the Parliament House at Ottawa, the force of German military efforts in the West, writes Mr. J. L. Garvin in the *Observer*. We, ourselves, regard these things as the reminders of the coming struggle. There will be no slackening on the part of the enemy, and there never will be any slackening while a fighting chance remains. An exceptional [illegible] methodical [illegible] assets of the German [illegible] though akin to [illegible] prompts their [illegible] harder they are [illegible] more desperate will be [illegible] have begun to be [illegible] mistakable even to [illegible] to recognise at last that [illegible] game.

BRING BACK LORD FISHER.

Mr. Garvin, in the [illegible] article, suggests that [illegible] be recalled from the [illegible] Air Minister, and Lord Fisher [illegible] Navy. Lord Fisher, says Mr. [Garvin, is the] only man living who has [illegible] all points in everything that he [illegible] upon to do. He is the creator of the [illegible] nought Navy, of the [illegible] gunnery which gave us the mastery of the seas from the moment that [illegible] gave the decisive signal for concentration in the North Sea before the enemy could [illegible]. A strong appeal is made to Mr. [illegible] take action in the matter.

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It may be added that the suggestion made in an organ of the corn trade, that the British Government should follow the example of the French Government, and requisition the home crop of wheat at a fixed price, would necessarily involve the elimination of the corn trade from business, and the taking over by the State of the whole supply of wheat for the nation.

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TURKS TIRED OF WAR.

Telegraphing from Paris on Saturday, the special correspondent of *Lloyd's News* sends the following information, which shows that there is a growing demand on the part of the Turks for a separate peace. From Athens, the information comes that, according to a report from the best source, a serious conflict has arisen among the members of the Turkish Government.

The majority of the Ministers do not approve of Enver's policy. Talaat Bey and other members of the Government vainly tried to make Enver realise the great danger of Turkey following a policy which does not conform to her national interest. Enver obstinately refused to displease Germany in any way. Talaat and several other Ministers are said to be considering the best means of arousing public opinion with a view to demanding a separate peace.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

NEW SHELL NEEDED TO ENSURE DESTRUCTION.

So far in their attacks on Britain, the enemy airships have kept at great altitudes, and their bomb-throwing has been broadcast and uncertain. Though the raiders have certainly been hit by our guns, says the *News of the World*, the introduction of a spark or flame within the envelope has not yet been secured. The chief problem in front of our military chemists is a shell which, fired from an ordinary gun, would carry an outside flame. By the progress of this, the gunner would be able to correct the range, and when his fireball passed through the Zeppelin, serious damage would certainly accrue. The time fuses of both shrapnel and high explosive shells of the ordinary sort are enclosed, and, therefore, do not cause an explosion if they pass through a gas bag.

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ANTEDILUVIAN IDEAS.

As a war weapon the Zeppelin is unchallenged, declares *The Referee*. Inventors have not attempted to rival it for a very good reason, our War Office does not encourage inventors, and private individuals cannot undertake such costly experiments. Our Circumlocution Office dislikes new-fangled ideas, and our military men disapprove of the dirigible. That is not matter for wonder. They had no belief in aeroplanes before the war, and still cling to antediluvian ideas about high-explosive shells and other essential things long after everybody else was fighting with teeth and nail. But in the meantime the most serious consideration for us is that the German papers' swaggering rubbish about a fierce and hard-fought battle in the air is a miserable falsehood from our point of view as well as from that of the fabricators. It needs two to make a battle, and our side has not yet found an effective weapon.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

We have to consider, amongst other events, the air raids, the case of the Appam, the uncertainty of bigger enterprise on the part of the German Navy, the burning of the Parliament House at Ottawa, the force of German military efforts in the West, writes Mr. J. L. Garvin in the *Observer*. We, ourselves, regard these things as the keynotes of the coming struggle. There is no slackening on the part of the enemy, and there never will be any slackening while a fighting chance remains. An exceptional capacity for sustained, individual enthusiasm is one of the chief assets of the German mind and temperament, though akin to the coarse vehemence which prompts their errors and their crimes. The harder they are pressed as time goes on the more desperate will be their strokes until they have begun to be beaten in a fashion so unmistakable even to themselves as to force them to recognise at last that they must lose the game.

BRING BACK LORD FISHER.

Mr. Garvin, in the course of the same article, suggests that Major Churchill should be recalled from the trenches and appointed Air Minister, and Lord Fisher restored to the Navy. Lord Fisher, says Mr. Garvin, is the only man living who has beaten Germany at all points in everything that he was called upon to do. He is the creator of the Dreadnought Navy, of the construction and the gunnery which gave us the mastery of the seas from the moment that Major Churchill gave the decisive signal for concentration in the North Sea before the enemy could strike. A strong appeal is made to Mr. Balfour to take action in the matter.

CLOSING THE MUSEUMS.

Mr. George R. Sims, writing in *The Referee*, waxes sarcastic over the closing of museums in London. He says—After saving fifty thousand pounds by closing the museums it is anticipated that the Government might effect still further saving by closing Hyde Park to the public, except on payment at the gates, where turnstiles will be erected. The tolls might be one penny for pedestrians, twopence for a dog, threepence for a perambulator, fourpence for a motor bike, sixpence for a horse, and one shilling for a horse vehicle or motor. It may also be proposed to erect picture palaces and open-air theatres and concert platforms in the parks, furnish them with cocoanut shies and switchbacks, roundabouts, a skating rink, and a dancing hall, and very considerable income might be derived.

DEFENCE OF LONDON.

The Political Correspondent of the *Weekly Dispatch* writes:—Lord Kitchener is keeping his London defence plans as secret as his Dardanelles plans, but a great many people feel now they can sleep comfortably in their beds, since it is known that the War Secretary is responsible for the defence of the Metropolis.

LATEST NEWS.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, SATURDAY.

Two Russian torpedo boats patrolling the southern coasts of the Black Sea came under the fire of the enemy's coast batteries near Sunguldak, and were attacked at the same time by a submarine. By skilful manœuvring the torpedo boats easily repulsed the attacks and steamed out of range absolutely undamaged.

CANADIAN FACTORY FIRE.

ASCRIBED TO GERMAN ORIGIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, SATURDAY.

The police are investigating the origin of a fire which, this morning, destroyed a small factory engaged in the manufacture of military uniforms, and employing one hundred hands, mostly women. The fire occurred at half-past one in the morning, when the only occupants of the factory were the watchman and half a dozen men, who all escaped injury. The watchman had made his rounds shortly before the outbreak occurred, but saw no sign of the fire. Coming immediately after the destruction of the Parliament buildings, the fire is popularly ascribed to German origin, and general indignation is increasing.

The body of Mr. Laplante, the assistant clerk of the House of Commons, has been found among the ruins of the Parliament buildings.

MILITARY BUILDING WRECKED.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, SATURDAY.

An official message from Ceuta, Morocco, states that during a storm the roof of a military building was carried away. A Lieutenant-Colonel and a soldier were killed and five soldiers were seriously injured.

FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

A serious tramcar accident occurred at Gateshead on Saturday, resulting in the deaths of four persons owing to a car leaving the rails at a sharp corner and turning completely over. Three of the killed, a woman, a civilian, and a soldier, were killed inside the car, and a child where it overturned. The conductress and a soldier who were standing on the rear platform were severely injured. The injured, who included several passengers, were removed to hospital.

SHIP TURNS TURTLE.

CREW LANDED ON SARK.

The barquentine Geraldine (gross tonnage 370), under Captain T. B. Jones, of Cardigan, who is sole owner, foundered at ten o'clock on Saturday morning a few miles off Sark. She left Guernsey last Sunday for Trinidad, with 170 tons of ballast. Crossing the Bay of Biscay the ballast shifted, and the ship took a heavy list. Captain Jones attempted to make for Brest, but, finding this impossible, decided to run back to Guernsey. When off Sark the list became so serious that the captain and crew of six took to the ship's boat. The London and Channel Islands steamer Channel Queen, from Jersey to Guernsey, took the Geraldine in tow, but half an hour afterwards she turned turtle and sank. The captain and crew were landed in a motor launch, which had put out from St. Peterport.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

STORIES OF HIS ILL-HEALTH UNFOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, SATURDAY.

According to information from an unimpeachable source, all the rumours that the Emperor Francis Joseph was in ill-health are absolutely unfounded. Persons who see him frequently declare that he is perfectly well, and that he begins the day's work at 4 o'clock in the morning, as usual. Indeed, he has been remarkably well all through the war.

GERMANY'S DECADENT CREDIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

To-day's official rate for sight exchange on Germany per hundred marks was 43.70 guilders, against 43.65 guilders yesterday, and 59.25 normally. That on London per pound sterling was 11.34 guilders, against 11.40 guilders yesterday, and 12.10 guilders normally.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR INDIANS.

LORD HARDINGE'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BENARES, FRIDAY.

Lord Hardinge to-day laid the foundation stone of the new Hindu University Buildings to be erected here. The estimated cost of the new University will be about £2,000,000. A large crowd, estimated at 6,000, witnessed the ceremony, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Lord Hardinge, in the course of a speech, said that this ceremony marked a definite step towards the ideal which has stirred to its very depths the imagination of India. It was the declared policy of the Government of India to do all within its power and means to multiply the number of Universities throughout India, realising that the greatest boon the Government could give India was the diffusion of higher education through the creation of new Universities.

SOLDIER KILLED BY MOVING TRAIN.

When the Bristol to Derby express drew up at Burton-on-Trent Station on Saturday afternoon Private Brown, of South Staffordshire Regiment, left a compartment full of soldiers for the refreshment room. On his return the train was well on the move, and, in endeavouring to enter it, one of his feet became jammed between the footboards and platform. He was drawn under the moving train, and expired shortly after being rescued.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT FIRE.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TELEGRAM.

CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

PRESS BUREAU, SATURDAY.

The following telegram has been addressed by the Governor-General of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"The Government, Parliament, and people of Canada are profoundly appreciative of your message of sympathy. I deeply regret that the Parliament Buildings were almost completely destroyed, and that there was considerable loss of life, including one member of the House.

"ARTHUR."

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

The High Commissioner for Canada has received a cable message from the Prime Minister at Ottawa, to the effect that Mr. B. B. Law, the member for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and Mr. Laplante, the Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons, are missing, and that there is almost a certainty that they both lost their lives in the fire on Thursday.

Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, has telegraphed conveying to the Prime Minister, and through him to the people of Canada, Australia's sorrow at the sad misfortune that has overtaken them in the disastrous fire, and his sympathy in the deplorable loss of valuable lives that attended it.

AUSTRALIAN SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, FEB. 5.

The Federal and State Parliaments have cabled messages of sympathy to the Canadian Government on the occasion of the burning down of the Parliament Buildings.

CANADIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION TO BE CONTINUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
OTTAWA, FRIDAY.

On the House of Commons meeting this afternoon in the Lecture Room of the Victoria Memorial Museum Sir R. Borden, the Premier, referred to the great national calamity in the loss of the Parliament Buildings, with its historical associations, and deplored the loss of the lives of Mr. Law, member for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; two ladies, Mr. Laplante, Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons; and two employés, who perished in the performance of their duty. The Premier read a message of condolence from the King, and said His Majesty's sympathetic message, in which he referred sorrowfully to the destruction of the noble building he knew so well, touched and moved the members. Messages were also read from the Duke of Connaught, the Premier of Quebec, and the Legislature of Saskatchewan. Sir Robert Borden said those present could not conceive the startling suddenness with which the fire broke out. He was himself in an office in the western wing, and upon the alarm rushed out and met a volume of dense smoke as he escaped to the corridor leading past the dress rooms. There was a short, sharp explosion, denoting the terrific fierceness of the fire's progress. He said there were many narrow escapes, and when he thought what might have occurred were the chambers and galleries filled there was reason for thankfulness. Until a safe and more splendid building was erected upon the site of the stately structure destroyed Parliament would be obliged to meet in temporary quarters, but with stout hearts and a firm resolution to do its duty as representatives of the people of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal Leader, concurred with the proposal to proceed with the business of the session as usual.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

AWAITING INVESTIGATION.

Reference to the origin of the fire by both the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition was to the effect that it was prudent to await the investigation now being made by the Commissioner of Police as quickly as possible. Incendiarism was not hinted at.

Acting upon reports from various quarters, the city detectives made several arrests this evening in conection with the Parliament Buildings fire, but in every case the suspect was liberated after examination. The Commissioner of the Dominion Police states that investigations confirm the theory of an accidental origin of the fire. At the Justice Department an explicit denial is given to the allegation of the *Providence* that a warning had recently been sent to a Minister of forthcoming German incendiary activities in Canada, commencing with the Parliament Buildings. This information was given by the private secretary, the Minister being absent owing to illness. In his brief remarks this afternoon at the sitting of the House of Commons Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while expressing the view that the fire was accidental, likened the ruins of the House to Louvain, observing that the resemblance should stimulate their determination to punish the Prussians. He said:—"When we look at the mass of ruins on the hill, although we know it is the result of an accident, we are reminded of the ruins of Louvain and Rheims, caused not by accident, but by the wickedness of a cruel foe. If there is anything in the present calamity, it should impress upon us this desirability of going on with our work and doing everything to bring the murderers to justice."

The Dominion police have a number of strangers under surveillance in connection with the burning of the Dominion Parliament Buildings, and have made several tentative arrests. One of these was effected at Windsor, on the Canadian side of the United States boundary, opposite Detroit, yesterday evening. The man gave the name of Charles Strong, and declared he was a musician, and a native of Belgium. Subsequently he was identified as a pianist who accompanied Madame Edvina at a concert at the Russell Theatre here last night, which was attended by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The man was subsequently released.

CANADIAN MUNITIONS FACTORY ABLAZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, SATURDAY.

Jardine's munitions factory at Hespeler, Ontario, is reported in flames. The Minister of Militia has asked for the despatch of a force at once to guard the premises.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A BRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MONTREAL, SATURDAY.

The military guards on duty at the Victoria Bridge twice last night fired on a man stealthily attempting to approach the structure. None of the shots took effect. It is supposed that an attempt was being made to wreck the bridge, which is the most important in Canada, and has been under special guard since the beginning of the war.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. RUSSELL REA.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Russell Rea, which took place at his residence at Leith Hill, Surrey, on Saturday. Mr. Russell Rea, who was in his 70th year, had represented South Shields in Parliament in the Liberal interest since 1910, having sat for Gloucester in the 10 previous years. He was a prominent shipowner and merchant, and was appointed Privy Councillor in 1909. Last year he was made a Junior Lord of the Treasury.

In connection with the Parliamentary vacancy at South Shields, caused by the death of Mr. Russell Rea, a meeting of the Liberal Executive will probably be held to-morrow to consider the situation. The Conservative Association, it was officially stated on Saturday, are taking no action at present.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S LISTS.

CAPTAIN V. C. BLAKE, IRISH GUARDS, KILLED.

The following casualties in the Canadian Contingent with the Expeditionary Force are reported under various dates:—

OFFICER KILLED.

OWEN, Lt. H. H., 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

TAYLOR, Capt. K. C. C., 29th Canadian Inf. Batt.
WILMOT, Lt. L. A., 29th Canadian Infantry Batt.

FRANCE.

The following casualties in the Expeditionary Force are reported from General Headquarters:—

OFFICERS KILLED.

BAYLEY, Sec. Lt. R. A., 10th Royal Sussex Regt.
BLAKE, Capt. V. C. J., 1st Irish Guards.
DOUGLAS, Capt. S., 16th Middlesex Regiment.
TREVARTHEN, Sec. Lt. A. F. V. A., 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment.
WAY, Major G. C., 16th Middlesex Regiment.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

ADAM, Lt. C., 18th King's (Liverpool Regiment).
CHRISTIAN, Sec. Lt. W. D. D., 9th South Staffordshire Regiment.
DONALDSON, Capt. J. M., 16th King's Royal Rifle Corps.
HEYWOOD, Sec. Lt. C. G., 2nd Coldstream Guards.
HUDDLESTON, Sec. Lt. M. L., 15th Durham L.I.
HYSLOP, Capt. G. H., 16th Middlesex Regiment.
NEAVE, Sec. Lt. G. V., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
RUTHERFORD, Sec. Lt. F. J., Ryl. Field Artillery.
WHISH, Sec. Lt. F. H. L., N. Somersetshire Yeo.
WILDMAN-LUSHINGTON, Sec. Lt. P. J., 3rd King's Own Scottish Borderers.

OFFICER MISSING.

BLENKIRON, Sec. Lt. D., 18th Manchester Regt.

The following casualties in the Expeditionary Force are reported:—

OFFICER DIED OF WOUNDS.

FERGUSSON, Lt. D. H. L., 1st Cameron Highlanders.

OFFICER WOUNDED.

SIMMS, Lt. H., 1st Hampshire Regiment.

MEDITERRANEAN FORCE.

The following casualties in the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force are reported:—

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

D'ARCY-IRVINE, Capt. C. W., 6th Leinster Regt.

OFFICER WOUNDED.

WOODARD, Lt. E. H. J., 9th Ryl. Warwickshire R.

OTHER RANKS.

FRANCE.

JANUARY 27th.

The following casualties amongst non-commissioned officers and men of the Expeditionary Force are reported from the Base, under date 27th January, 1916:—

IRISH REGIMENTS ONLY.

WOUNDED.

4th (ROYAL IRISH) DRAGOON GUARDS. Bartlett, 5073, Pte. F. D. W.
ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT, 6th BATTALION. Hall, 1888, Pte. W.
LEINSTER REGIMENT, 7th BATTALION. McConvery, 2015, Pte. A.; McManus, 2242, Pte. R.; Molloy, 1696, Lce.-Cpl. W.
LONDON REGIMENT (T.F.), 18th BATTALION (LONDON IRISH RIFLES). Heaney, 3581, Pte. J.; Mullen, 2991, Lce.-Cpl. J. M.; Pearce, 3421, Pte. W.; Strevens, 1538, Pte. R. W.; Woodhouse, 1924, Pte. E. C.

WOUNDED, SHOCK-SHELL.

LEINSTER REGIMENT, 7th BATTALION. Dolan, 2946, Pte. W. J.; Gray, 1953, Pte. T.; O'Rourke, 2669, Pte. P.

The following men of the Expeditionary Force, previously missing, are now reported killed or died:—

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES, 2nd BATTALION. Moan, 8807, Pte. J.
ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, 4th BATTALION. Murray, 7319, Pte. J.
ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS, 2nd BATTALION. Smith, 5003, Pte. M.

MEDITERRANEAN.

The following casualties among men of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force are reported under various dates:—

WOUNDED.

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS, 1st BATTALION. Berke, 8117, Pte. P.
ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS, 1st BATTALION. Bates, 22204, Pte. H.

THE BALKANS.

The following casualties among non-commissioned officers and men of the Balkan Expeditionary Force are reported under various dates:—

WOUNDED.

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS, 5th BATTALION. Craister, 18331, Pte. W.
ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS, 6th BATTALION. Taylor, 3718, Pte. R.
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS, 5th BATTALION. Teeffe, 13018, Pte. C.; McGuiness, 16345, Lce.-Cpl. F.
CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 5th BATTALION. Casey, 5461, Lce.-Cpl. J.; Ford, 5253, Pte. J.; Gallagher, 3759, Pte. J.; Glynn, 5555, Pte. M.; McDonagh, 10654, Lce.-Cpl. W.; McLaughlin, 5658, Pte. M.
LEINSTER REGIMENT, 6th BATTALION. Moore, 3518, Pte. P.

THE WRECKED ZEPPELIN.

GERMAN OUTBURST AGAINST BRITISH SEAMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

According to a Berlin telegram, the attitude of the crew of the British trawler King Stephen towards the crew of the Zeppelin L 19 has caused a storm of indignation in the Berlin Press, which describes it as a worthy counterpart of the Baralong case.

The *Lokalanzeiger*, which is especially angry, says:—"This fresh infamous action provides yet another of those disclosures which the present war has furnished us of the brutality of the British character, of which we, barbarians, were so little aware that it took us a long time to realise its possibilities."

The *Vossische Zeitung* remarks:—"Everyone who has still preserved an impartial judgment will agree that the King Stephen affair, like the Baralong case, is a blot on the escutcheon of Britannia."

The *Kreuzzeitung* writes:—"The attitude of the crew of the King Stephen was more cruel than that of the Baralong crew, who made short work of the hated enemy. If the crew of the King Stephen feared an attack from the shipwrecked Germans they could have disarmed them, but who believes in such a fear, which would have been simply and solely proof of base cowardice?"

FRENCH OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, SATURDAY.

The *Journal des Debats*, discussing the abandonment of Zeppelin L 19 by the British trawler King Stephen, declares that there was nothing else to be done. The wretched murderers on board the L 19, says the journal, succumbed probably after terrible agony, not by virtue of the harsh law of retaliation, but as the natural consequence of the measure of precaution which nobody can blame the British sailors for having taken. Everybody else would have done the same in similar circumstances. Germans cannot any longer expect as a right the benefit of those usages which civilised nations have gradually adopted to soften the hardships of war. It was the Germans who willed it so; therefore, they have no reason to complain or invoke the justice of God when they are the victims of their own barbarity.

ZEPPELIN VICTIMS.

FOUR WORKMEN KILLED.

Inquests on four victims of the Zeppelin raid were held in Derbyshire on Saturday. Five men were at work in a building, and when the sound of explosives was heard in the neighbourhood they ran for shelter. Three were killed outright by a bomb which exploded on the ground close to them. The fourth died three days later, while the fifth escaped serious injury.

The jury returned a verdict that the men were killed by bombs dropped from a Zeppelin.

SIR JOSEPH WARD AND ZEPPELIN RAIDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WELLINGTON, SATURDAY.

Sir Joseph Ward, Minister of Finance, speaking at a reception to soldiers returned from the front, said it is time that the British dropped sentiment, and gave the Germans a *quid pro quo* for the murderous raids by Zeppelins and other forms of frightfulness. If three or four bombs were thrown on German cities for every bomb dropped on the British it might prevent the unscrupulous foe from murdering innocent people.

ALDERSHOT MURDER.

CODERE FOUND GUILTY.

The trial was resumed at Winchester Assizes on Saturday of Lieutenant Codere for the murder of Sergeant Ozanne, near Aldershot. The case for the defence was opened.

Before addressing the Court, Mr. Foote called evidence bearing on the mental condition of the prisoner. This showed that some relations on the sides of both parents were insane. The prisoner was discharged from an agricultural college at Quebec for not being *compos mentis*. In his regiment he was called "Crazy Codere." Nobody paid attention to what he did. On one occasion when the prisoner's regiment was parading in Quebec a man was looking on, and without provocation the prisoner threw him into the ditch. He denied that he had done anything silly or wrong, as he said the man had no business to look at the regiment.

Canon Gunning, Roman Catholic Chaplain of Winchester Jail, said the prisoner was not quite normal, and certainly did not realise his position and its possible terrible consequences.

Dr. Stoddard, lecturer on mental diseases, St. Thomas's Hospital and Bedlam Hospital, who has seen prisoner three times lately, said the prisoner was of unsound mind. Prisoner expressed surprise that the officers had spoken of his mental capacity because he said he was the greatest organiser in his regiment. He suggested that the officers had been bribed. Prisoner seemed absolutely convinced that he had not committed the crime.

In cross-examination Dr. Stoddard agreed that prisoner showed mental alertness in concealing the body and in doing other things.

Dr. Maurice Craig, of Guy's Hospital, called for the prosecution, said that the prisoner seemed to appreciate fully what was said to him, and he would not be prepared to certify him as insane. He had not heard of the family history before, but although that was a factor it would not change his opinion.

Mr. Foote devoted his address to the jury to pointing to insanity, cautioning them at the same time that such a course involved no admission of guilt. He spoke of the extraordinary publicity with which the prisoner acted in preparing in carrying out the crime, and asked the jury whether they really thought the prisoner knew the difference between right and wrong. He ridiculed the idea that the crime was committed for a small financial gain.

Codere was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1916.
REGULAR FORCES.
COMMANDS AND STAFF.
PERSONAL STAFF.

Aide-de-Camp—Temporary Lieutenant W. H. Lanham.

GENERAL STAFF.

General Staff Officers, 1st Grade—Major E. T. Humphreys, to temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed, 3rd Grade—Temporary Captain R. G. Buxton.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

Graded for pay as a Staff Captain—Captain V. C. Gamtlett to temporary Major whilst so employed. Director, Explosives Supply Department, Ministry of Munitions. Graded for pay as an Assistant Director at the War Office—Captain H. W. Kempster.

ESTABLISHMENTS.
ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing, Squadron Commanders, from Flight Commanders—Major R. E. T. Hogg, C.I.E.; Major J. R. C. Heathcote. Temporary Majors whilst so employed—Captain J. C. Halahan, Captain L. Dawes, Captain T. W. C. Carthew, D.S.O.; Captain A. Shekleton.

Flying Officers—Second Lieutenant R. C. L. Holme, and to be seconded; Captain K. E. Kennedy, temporary Lieutenant W. E. G. Murray, and to be transferred to General List; Captain M. G. Lee, Lieutenant G. D. Hill, and to be seconded; temporary Captain R. H. Austin-Sparks, Lieutenant G. R. Elliott, and to be seconded; Captain L. Prickett, and to be seconded; Lieutenant J. Nichol, and to be seconded; temporary Lieutenant A. J. Evans, Second Lieutenant E. W. Leggatt, and to be seconded; temporary Second Lieutenant A. Ellison, temporary Second Lieutenant H. L. Watkins, Second Lieutenant G. J. L. Welsford, and to be seconded; temporary Lieutenant G. Graham, Lieutenant H. B. Russell, and to be seconded; temporary Second Lieutenant J. K. Summers, Lieutenant R. H. Marshall, and to be seconded. Second Lieutenant R. L. Chidlaw-Roberts, and to be seconded; Lieutenant T. E. Longridge, Lieutenant N. A. Browning-Paterson, and to be seconded; Second Lieutenant C. H. Taylor, temporary Lieutenant E. L. Foot, temporary Second Lieutenant H. F. C. Cannell, Second Lieutenant A. H. Goldie, and to be seconded.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Restored to the Establishment—Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Buckle. Supernumerary Lieutenant (temporary Captain) B. Macleod, Supernumerary Lieutenant E. C. B. Dale. Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) W. H. Ffolliott (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, late Londonderry Royal Field Reserve Artillery and Honorary Captain in the Army), relinquishes his temporary rank. Temporary Captains—Lieutenant L. C. M. Finlay, Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) A. Greenfield, Lieutenant E. C. Marriott to temporary Lieutenant. Adjutants—Second Lieutenant K. T. Gooch, and to temporary Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant S. G. Strudwick, and to temporary Lieutenant; Lieutenant E. S. G. Howard.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) J. H. Ivens to temporary Captain. Second Lieutenant L. Bately to temporary Lieutenant; J. R. Brooke, from temporary Captain, to temporary Second Lieutenant.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) A. W. Money, C.B., to Major-General.

Half-Pay List—Colonel F. A. Adam, C.B.; Colonel H. S. Sloman, D.S.O.; Colonel W. A. Macbean is placed on Half-pay. List on vacating command of the Royal Artillery a Division; Colonel W. A. Macbean, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay; Second Lieutenant G. H. Murfitt transferred to General List, and to temporary Lieutenant.

Temporary Lieutenants whilst employed as Dental Surgeons—Lieutenant H. H. Beley, L. E. T. Forster, W. Moss, A. J. Leitch.

REGULAR FORCES.
INFANTRY.

Durham Light Infantry—Temporary Second Lieutenant H. Adams to temporary Second Lieutenant; W. G. Charlton to temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation).

Highland Light Infantry—Temporary Second Lieutenants (on probation)—R. Dewar, D. Winter.

Rifle Brigade—W. S. Hill to temporary Second Lieutenant (on probation).

Garrison Battalions—Liverpool Regiment—Temporary Second Lieutenants to temporary Second Lieutenants—S. R. Ince, T. J. Jackson.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Second Lieutenants to temporary Second Lieutenants—J. W. Anderson, I. G. M. Garson, W. Outerson.

Cheshire Regiment—Temporary Second Lieutenants to temporary Second Lieutenants—P. F. Crook, L. A. Warren, R. B. Kershaw, J. B. McMullen, W. F. Hooper, A. Browne.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Temporary Lieutenant H. G. Smedley to temporary Lieutenant.

OVERSEA CONTINGENTS.

Canadian Army Service Corps—Captain E. R. Hale to temporary Major. Lieutenants to temporary Captains—C. J. Dancer, V. H. Graham. Temporary Lieutenants—G. A. Greer, G. C. Edridge, S. C. Charles.

Canadian Ordnance Corps—R. H. Spicer to temporary Lieutenant.

MEMORANDUM.
CANADA.

C. R. Carrie to temporary Honorary Captain.

WAR OFFICE, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1916.
SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.
ARTILLERY.

Cork—Leonard Taylor Dobbin.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following Naval appointments have been made:

Lieutenant-Commanders—Reginald V. Holt to the Mastiff, in command, vice Forbes; Charles G. Ramsey to the Acheron, in command, vice Money; Conyngham C. Denison (emergency) to T.B. No. 16, in command, vice Holt, to date February 3; Carlton C. Sherman (retired) appointed Acting Commander, to date February 2.

Lieutenants—Ralph Neville to the Savage, David B. Nicol to the Foyle, and Henry D. S. Stanistreet to the Laurel, all in command respectively, to date February 3, Jack F. A. Mocatta to the Sandfly, in command vice Coates; Edward J. Carr (retired) to the Wildfire, additional, to date February 3.

Lieutenant (Emergency) Hugh H. Paynter appointed Acting Lieutenant-Commander, to date February 2.

The Rev. William H. B. Yerburgh, M.A., entered as Acting Chaplain for temporary service, and appointed to the Drake, to date February 21.

Fleet-Surgeons—Edward Sutton to the hospital ship Plassy; William J. Colborne to R.M.A.; Eastney, Robert Hill, C.V.O., to the Iron Duke, and for General Staff duties, and Montague L. B. Rodd to the R.M. Infirmary, Deal, all undated.

Fleet-Paymaster Wilfred Cooper to the Leviathan, vice Cree, to date February 3.

Paymaster Aubrey M. Cree to the Suffolk, vice Cooper, to date February 3.

Assistant Paymasters—Seymour F. C. T. Tyers to the Victory, additional, and Arthur G. Smith to the Glory as Acting Paymaster, to date February 3.

ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

Commander R.N. Clement R. Dane graded as Wing Commander, and appointed to the President, additional for R.N.A.S., to date December 16.

Lieutenant Viscount Tiverton, R.N.V.R. (to date February 3), and temporary Lieutenant R.N.V.R. A. Harcourt Peacock to the President, additional for R.N.A.S., to date February 7.

The following have been entered as Probationary Flight Sub-Lieutenants, temporary, and appointed to the President, additional for R.N.A.S., to date as stated—Ellis V. Reed, January 10; Charles B. de T. Drummond, January 12; Raymond Collishaw, January 10; James A. Shaw, January 1; W. E. Robinson, December 27; Lloyd S. Breadner, December 28; Patrick S. Kennedy, December 27; William H. Chisham, January 3; also Lieutenant Dudley R. Baylis, A.S.C., February 3.

Sub-Lieutenant R.N.V.R. Alfred J. Carrie to the President, additional for R.N.A.S., to date February 2.

Mr. Walter C. Grant granted a temporary commission as Lieutenant R.N.V.R., and appointed to the President, additional for R.N.A.S., to date February 3.

Messrs. Donald P. Rowland, William S. Anderson, and Arthur O. Jones granted temporary commissions as Sub-Lieutenants R.N.V.R., and appointed to the President, additional for R.N.A.S., to date February 3.

WHAT SHILLINGS can do in dry-cleaning.

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SPORTING NEWS.

WINDSOR MEETING—SATURDAY.

SUCCESSFUL WIND UP. COUVREFEU II. SCORES IN ROYAL STEEPLECHASE.

A successful afternoon's racing, affording pleasant entertainment to a large company, which embraced a great number of soldiers, was carried through on Saturday in most delightful weather. The going was heavy, and the majority of those entered for the Staines Hurdle Race declined their engagements. Despite his book form, Scarlet Button was always a pronounced favourite, and the Manchester gelding made the opposition appear extremely weak by a very one-sided victory. Of the two best backed for the Bridge Hurdle Race, If It could claim the better public credentials, and many shrewd backers did not look beyond him for the winner. This confidence was justified, as the son of Neil Gow left Langley, his most persistent opponent, in the lurch at the last flight of hurdles, and won in handsome style, to be cheaply retained at 155 guineas.

The talent were not to be denied the opportunity to recover their Lingfield losses over Couvrefeu II. when his number was signalled for the Royal Steeplechase, which the Winchester horse won after an interesting set-to with Bruce in the last half mile. Of the defeated contestants, Copper Hill ran sufficiently well to be worth bearing in mind for a future occasion. He is a very promising steeplechaser. Marred by numerous casualties, five of the competitors coming to grief, and another running out, the Selling Hurdle Handicap was won in pronounced fashion by Gotham, who recently ran very well at Gatwick, and will doubtless recover with interest the 100 guineas paid for him after his victory by Mr. Edward Hopkins. In the fall of Baron Symons Freemantle had the misfortune to fracture two small bones of his right leg.

Backers were again on the mark in supporting Limerock, who was backed against the field for the Claremont Steeplechase, as the son of Rock Sand easily disposed of Fortune Bay in the run home. Over the concluding event the fielders to a man experienced clear books, as Castleton, upon whom odds were wagered, came down at the water. Details:—

1.0—STAINES HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of £50. Two miles. (Started at 12.59.)
Mr. F. Watt's b. g. **SCARLET BUTTON**, by Santoi—High Feather, a, 12-3......W. Earl 1
Mr. A. Pole's **OLD BLUE**, 4, 11-1......C. Young 2
Mr. Bottomely's **MENLO**, a, 12-4.........J. Dillon 3

Also ran—Sedge Warbler, 5, 12-0 (Dainty); Grey Barbarian, a, 11-11 (Driscoll); Ann Siggs, a, 10-8 (H. Smyth). (Winner trained by F. Hunt.)

Betting—5 to 4 on SCARLET BUTTON, 4 to 1 agst. Old Blue, 9 to 2 Menlo, 10 to 1 bar three.

Won by four lengths; ten lengths separated second and third.

1.30—BRIDGE SELLING MAIDEN HURDLE RACE of £100. Winner to be sold for £50. Two miles. (Started at 1.29.)
Mr. T. McAlpine's ch. g. **IF IT**, by Neil Gow—Isleta, 4, 10-7 ......Hawkins 1
Mr. J. East's **LANGLEY**, 5, 11-3...J. W. East 2
Mr. T. Edge's **FORTYFOOT**, 6, 11-7 Smallpiece 3

Also ran—Curvet, a, 11-7 (L. Butchers); The Angel Man, a, 11-7 (Mr. J. R. Anthony); Fulgula, 5, 11-3 (R. Roberts); The O'Neill, 4, 10-7 (Dainty); Crossed Bag, 4, 10-7 (Flannery); Ednam's Belle, 4, 10-7 (Piggott); Cornuscrescine, 4, 10-7 (Parfrement); Kilearia, 4, 10-7 (Reardon). (Winner trained by J. Hyams.)

Betting—5 to 2 agst. Ednam's Belle, 3 to 1 IF IT, 6 to 1 Cornuscrescine, 7 to 1 each Langley and Fulgula, 8 to 1 each Fortyfoot and Kilearia, 100 to 8 bar seven.

Won by three lengths; eight lengths separated second and third.

The winner was bought in for 155 gns.

2.0—THE ROYAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of £100. Three miles. (Started at 2.0.)
Sir W. Nelson's b. g. **COUVREFEU II.**, by Curfew—Regime, a, 12-1...Mr. J. R. Anthony 1
Mr. H. Wernher's **BRUCE**, a, 10-11........Dainty 2
Mr. P. Nelke's **CORTIGAN'S PRIDE**, a, 10-5 Flannery 3

Also ran—Covertcoat, a, 12-7 (E. Piggott); Jacobus, a, 12-2 (Mr. H. Hartigan); Copper Hill, a, 12-0 (Mr. F. A. Brown); Queen Imaal, a, 11-10 (F. Hulme); Minster Vale, 6, 11-2 (G. Calder); Strangways, a, 10-8 (Avila). (Winner trained by F. Hunt.)

Betting—6 to 5 agst. COUVREFEU II., 5 to 1 Strangways, 6 to 1 Copper Hill, 8 to 1 Bruce, 10 to 1 each Minster Vale and Cortigan's Pride, 100 to 7 each Jacobus and Queen Imaal, 20 to 1 Covertcoat.

Won by a length; eight lengths separated second and third. Minster Vale was pulled up.

2.30—THE SATURDAY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of £50. Winner to be sold for £50. (Started at 2.31.)
Mr. W. Dixon's ch. g. **GOTHAM**, by Simontault—Red Arrow, a, 12-0 ......Smallpiece 1
Mr. E. Hopkins' **SPEARMAN**, 6, 12-5 C. Hawkins 2
Mr. J. Quayle's **AVERNUS**, a, 11-7 Mr. H. S. Harrison 3

Also ran—Sabaria, 6, 11-11 (L. Rees); Prefect, a, 12-1 (Piggott); Baron Symons, 6, 11-13 (Freemantle); Hark Halka, a, 11-9 (P. Gilligan); Ricochet, a, 11-7 (Driscoll); Edington, 5, 11-7 (C. Young); Hymn of Hate, 4, 11-7 (W. Earl); Poultry Claim, 6, 11-0 (Avila); Hill Fox, 5, 11-6 (G. Duller); Kenwave, a, 11-4 (Reardon); Cleery Bill, 5, 11-3 (W. Smyth); Tip and Run, a, 11-3 (Parfrement). (Winner trained by Lines.)

Betting—7 to 2 agst. GOTHAM, 4 to 1 Tip and Run, 9 to 2 Spearman, 6 to 1 Hill Fox, 7 to 1 Poultry Claim, 100 to 7 bar five.

Won by five lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Hill Fox, Kenwave, Poultry Claim, and Baron Symons fell. Edington ran out.

3.0—THE CLAREMONT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of £50. Two miles, 100 yards. (Started at 2.59.)
Mr. E. Paterson's b. h. **LIMEROCK**, by Rock Sand—Annot Lyle, 6, 12-0 ......W. J. Smith 1
Mr. W. Lees' **FORTUNE BAY**, a, 10-6 Owner 2
Mr. F. Bibby's **MR. PICK**, 6, 11-2.......C. Kelly 3

Also ran—Orangeville, a, 12-1 (Parfrement); Master at Arms, a, 11-6 (T. Hulme); Speedy Fox, a, 11-5 (F. Lyall); Variety, 5, 11-0 (R. Gordon); Rhine na Shark, a, 10-7 (R. Clark); Simon Mac, 5, 10-12 (A. Aylin); Cherry Fly, a, 10-6 (A. Saxby). (Winner trained by Gordon.)

Betting—Evens LIMEROCK, 5 to 1 agst. Master at Arms, 6 to 1 Orangeville, 7 to 1 Rhine na Shark, 10 to 1 each Mr. Pick and Simon Mac, 100 to 8 bar six.

Won by four lengths; eight lengths separated second and third.

3.30—THE WEIR MAIDEN STEEPLECHASE of £50. Two miles, 100 yards. (Started at 3.28.)
Mr. H. Cottrill's ch. g. **WOODEN BRIDGE**, by Llangibby—Avoca, 6, 11-12.......R. Roberts 1
Mr. J. Rogers' **VERNEY**, a, 11-12.......F. Lyall 2
Col. J. Garratt's **PENDULUM**, 5, 11-7 C. Kelly 3

Also ran—Castleton, a, 12-3 (W. Hi es); Kitch, 5, 11-7 (Driscoll). (Winner trained by Cottrill.)

Betting—2 to 1 on Castleton, 4 to 1 agst. Kitch, 10 to 1 WOODEN BRIDGE or any other.

Won by four lengths; a length separated second and third. Castleton and Kitch fell.

ENGLISH TRAINER RELEASED FROM RUHLEBEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

According to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, at the request of a committee of race-horse owners, the English trainer, G. Wiltshire, has been released from the internment camp at Ruhleben.

ENGLISH RACING FIXTURES FOR THIS WEEK.

February 11 and 12—Hawthorn Hill.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

6th CAVALRY RESERVE v. CURRAGH GARRISON.

Played yesterday at Lansdowne road, a splendidly contested match resulting in a draw. The Cavalry Reserve were superior in the back division, but the bustling play of the Garrison forwards stood the side in good stead. Result:—

6th Cavalry Reserve—1 try (3 points).
Curragh Garrison—1 try (3 points).

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

	Pts.		Pts.
6th Cavalry Res.	3	Curragh Garrison	3
Rathgar	14	10th R.D. Fusiliers	6
4th R.D. Fusiliers	3	R.I. Regt.	0
St. Joseph's College (J.C.T.)	19	St. Andrew's College (J.C.T.)	11
Blackrock Coll. 2nd	8	Mountjoy School II.	8

ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

	Goals.		Goals.
LEINSTER SENIOR CUP.			
Bohemians	4	Chapelizod	0
LEINSTER SENIOR LEAGUE.			
Strandville	4	St. James's Gate	0
Shelbourne	3	Ulster	0
INTERMEDIATE CUP.			
Frankfort	2	Shamrock Rovers	1
BELFAST CUP.			
Glentoran	4	Belfast United	1
Linfield	4	Distillery	3
Glenavon	2	Cliftonville	0
ENGLISH LEAGUE—LANCASHIRE SECTION.			
Burnley	2	Everton	1
Bury	2	Manchester United	1
Liverpool	1	Blackpool	0
Manchester City	4	Rochdale	1
Oldham Athletic	1	Preston North End	0
Stockport Co.	1	Southport Central	0
Stoke	1	Bolton Wanderers	1
MIDLAND SECTION.			
Bradford	3	Huddersfield T.	0
Derby County	2	Notts County	0
Hull City	2	Sheffield United	0
Bradford City	1	Leeds City	0
Lincoln City	4	Barnsley	1
Notts Forrest	1	Leicester Fosse	0
Sheffield Wednesday	2	Grimsby Town	1
LONDON COMBINATION.			
Luton	4	Brentford	3
Fulham	6	Reading	0
Croydon Common	3	Clapton Orient	0
West Ham United	2	Tottenham Hotspur	0
Millwall	5	Crystal Palace	1
Chelsea	3	Queen's Park R.	0
The Arsenal	1	Watford	1
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION.			
Celtic	4	Aberdeen	0
Airdrie	2	Clyde	1
Ayr United	1	St. Mirren	1
Dumbarton	1	Hearts	1
Hamilton	4	Dundee	4

SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

The lad McKenna, who was injured in the fall of Bolivar at the January fixture at Windsor, has so greatly improved that it is expected he will leave the hospital on Tuesday. The concussion will not leave the slightest effects, and his recovery will be complete.

HUNTING.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE WARD UNION.

Date—February.	Meet.	Hour.
Wednesday, 9	The Mayne	1.30
Saturday, 12	*Batterstown	1.30

*Special train from Broadstone, at 12.15

THE KILDARE.

Tuesday, 8	Killashee	11.0
Thursday, 10	Thornton Railway Bridge	10.30
Saturday, 12	Courtown Gate	11.0

THE MEATH.

Tuesday, 8	Meadstown Cross-roads	11.0
Friday, 11	Dowestown	11.0

CITY AND COUNTY PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

On Saturday the thirty-ninth annual general meeting of the City and County Permanent Building Society was held at the offices, 15 Lower Sackville street, Dublin, Mr. Richard Talbot, Chairman, presiding. Other members of the Board of Management present were—Messrs. Peter Conran, G. M. Hickey, R. M. McGinley, T. C. Kiernan, Dr. J. A. Whelan, and Mr. John J. O'Neill, Secretary.

The Chairman, moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, a summary of which has already been published, referred to the retirement from the Board of Mr. Michael O'Neill, who had been Chairman and a member of the Board since the foundation of the Society, and also to the retirement of Mr. Joseph Flynn. He was pleased to say that the report needed few words from him to commend it to the shareholders. The chief thing was that they were in a position to pay the usual dividend, that was to say five per cent. for the whole year, being 4 per cent. (interim) already paid, and six per cent. for the half-year ended December, 1915.

Dr. Whelan seconded the motion, which was passed.

A resolution, ordering payment of six per cent. was passed, and the retiring directors, Mr. Talbot and Dr. Whelan, were re-elected.

Messrs. N. G. Peterson and W. C. Peterson were re-elected auditors, and Messrs. Clinch and Hughes were re-elected as shareholders' auditors.

A vote of thanks to the directors for their services during the past year brought the meeting to a close.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF IRISH ASSOCIATION.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Irish Commercial Travellers' Association was held on Saturday night in Wynn's Hotel, Dublin. Mr. Michael O'Dea, J.P., Chairman, presiding over a large attendance.

The Secretary, Mr. MacConville, read the report for 1915.

It stated that the year had been a trying one in many respects, and particularly in the dislocation of business consequent on the effects of this calamitous war. That the balance sheet for 1915 showed the revenue substantially improved, and the outlay in practical benevolence exceeding that of any previous year, was a matter for congratulation. The grants for the year amounted to £701 5s., being 50 per cent. in excess of ten years ago. The box and dinner collections had fallen off during the year, but the increased support from honorary subscribers more than nullified the deficit. The membership was fully maintained; more than thirty-two new members joined during the year.

The balance sheet showed £6,837 17s. to the credit of the society at the end of the year.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report. Having spoken of the satisfactory financial position of the association, he said that the year 1915 had been a difficult one for everybody. The cost of living had gone up to a very high level, and the man with a fixed or limited income was hit very hard. It would be advisable for every man to lay aside some little reserve, as conditions were not likely to improve for some time, and might get worse. The cost of house rent was an important item, and this was almost entirely regulated by local taxation, which every man could do something to keep down. The trade of Ireland had been good during the past year, particularly in the provincial towns. Money had been plentiful and in free circulation. Manufacturers had suffered for want of raw materials, and warehousemen for want of deliveries of goods to fill their country warehouses. Transit facilities to Dublin had been bad, and were still bad; and they had been aggravated by a strike. He did not want to go into the merits of this strike, but he thought it was a senseless one, and it was known what the effect on the trade of the city of Dublin was likely to be. Until a better system of transit had been established merchants would suffer not only in Dublin, but in the towns served by Dublin.

Mr. Armstrong, Vice-Chairman, seconded the motion. He said that the members of the Association were lucky to have had a good year in bad times. They wanted more honorary subscribers to their Association.

The report was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Fetherston, seconded by Mr. Williamson, the honorary subscribers were thanked.

A vote of thanks to the honorary officers and trustees was proposed by Mr. Joseph McClean, and seconded by Mr. James Meagher.

Messrs. Kean and Co. having been elected auditors, a vote of thanks to the Press was passed on the motion of Mr. J. Murphy, seconded by Mr. S. P. Preston.

INDEX.

LEADING ARTICLE:
America and Germany 4

WESTERN FIELD OF WAR:
VIOLENT FRENCH BOMBARDMENT 4
GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN 4

EASTERN FIELD OF WAR:
GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED 4
DARING RAID BY SCOUTS 4
RUSSIAN MOBILISATION 4

SOUTHERN FIELD OF WAR:
ARTILLERY FIGHTING 4
ITALIAN COAST TOWNS SHELLED 4

BALKAN WAR THEATRE:
AUSTRIA AND MONTENEGRO 4
NO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS 4
FRENCH AIR RAID ON PETRITCH 4
1,000 CASUALTIES 4

MESOPOTAMIA:
PASSING OF THE RAINY SPELL 4
TROOPS IN GOOD CONDITION 4

AMERICA AND GERMANY:
A GRAVE SITUATION 4

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT FIRE 5
THE LEIXLIP BOMBS 4
THE WRECKED ZEPPELIN 5
ALDERSHOT MURDER 5
RECRUITING CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN 4
OPERATIONS IN WHEAT 5

THE WAR WEEK BY WEEK 1
A RUNNING GAZETTEER 1-6
THE ENEMY'S POINT OF VIEW 2-6
THE CHURCHES 2
THE LITERARY WORLD 6
MUSICAL TOPICS 3
STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES 1-6

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...OST OF PETROL
...he more advisable to purchase a ...my in petrol consumption is one ...conomical and at the same time ...characteristics of the G.W.K. On ...s it will average 40-45 miles per ...being so exceptionally durable ...yres, upkeep costs are reduced to ... In all other respects the G.W.K. ...g to be desired.
...Models for immediate delivery. ...Gns. Carriage Extra.
...ON MOTOR CO., ...FTON ST., DUBLIN.

HORSES.
...ELL'S, DUBLIN. Telephone—674.
AUCTION ...HE REPOSITORY ON ...RSDAY NEXT, ...BRUARY 10TH, ...HARNESS HORSES, PONIES, ...ES, SADDLERY, Etc., Etc. ...on application.
..., SON, & SIMPSON AUCTIONEERS. (LTD.).
FOR SALE. ...WERFUL HEAVY ...UGHT MARES, ...e and Cross-bred Shire, rising 5 ...guaranteed quiet at all work. ...r Certificate will be given. ...N at 63 PRUSSIA STREET. ...Y, 10TH FEBRUARY
...Y, SONS, & CO. ...ER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.
...RIDING. ...XPERT TUITION IN ...MANSHIP APPLY ...RE'S RIDING ACADEMY, ...reet (Beside Royal Barracks). ...Wires—"Bazaar, Dublin."
FORAGE. ...CELEBRATED CHOP, guaranteed clean, see testimonials; also Oats, ...Cut Hay, Straw, and Peat Litter, ...and Stores, 56 High street; Mills,

SHIPPING.
...AIRD LINE. ...XPRESS DAILY SERVICE. ...N. WALL) & GLASGOW
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BEST PEAT MOSS LITTER
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...RVANTS CONTINUED.
...& GARDENERS DISENGAGED.
...IESTICS WANTED.
...ND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED
...S WANTED CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COLUMN 1.

AUCTIONS.
BY & CO.'S S...
NEXT, FEBRUARY 8TH, ...
...UE AND MODERN FURNITURE.
...EDAR VILLAS, SUTTO...
...Y & CO., AUCTION...
NEXT, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1...
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
...UE, STRAND ROAD, MER...
...SBY & CO., AUCTION...
PROPERTY SALES.
...URSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1916
...ALEROOMS, No. 39 WESTMORELAND S...
AT 1.30 O'CLOCK.
...E FEE-SIMPLE & OTHER...
CITY OF DUBLIN.
...SIMPLE RENT OF £35 PER...
OUT OF 62 MARY STREET.
...ARY STREET,
...SIMPLE RENT OF £18 9s. 2d. PER...
OUT OF VALUABLE LICENSED PREMISES...
...T, P.L.V. £42.
...APEL STREET.
...6 CAPEL STREET, AND PREMISES JER...
...GORDON HUNT, SOLICITOR,
12 LOWER ORMOND QUAY, or to the A...
ACCOUNT, SAME TIME AND P...
...UNERATIVE INVESTMENT.
...PPER STEPHEN STRE...
...S. MOLLOY, FAYLE AND CO.,
...Y & CO., AUCTIO...
...BATTERSBY & CO.
...NG STREET.
...H KING STREET.
...RUTHERS AND GAMBLE,
...O'MEAGHER AND SONS,
...SBY & CO...
...LAND STREET, DU...
J. KEOGH'S S...
ORMOND QUAY, DU...
...T, 11TH FEB., 1916, AT ONE...
No. 9 ERIN TERRA...
JAMES MORAN, Solicito...
...N GALVIN, DECEASED.
...EMISES, No 1 ST. MARY'S...
...PIRIT & BEER DEALER'S ...
...T OF £17 10s., ...
...UND, ... CHURCH RD., ...
...H, AUCTIONEER, 10 LR. ORM...
...DAY (SATURD...
...SALE BY AUCTION
...USEHOLD FURNI...
...AUCTIONEERS 10, 11, 12 Bachel...
...R. JOHNS, & CO., LTD.,
...FFER BY AUCTION AT
...AM SQUARE, DUBL...
...UARY 8TH AND 9TH,
...S OF THE RESIDENCE.
GRAZING LAND OR ...
BALDONNELL & BA...
CLONDALKIN
JOHN P. CUFFE ...
THE "IRISH FIELD" will be ...

THE ENEMY'S POINT OF VIEW.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

sary for years to come to heal them. At present the greatest part of the people probably has no idea of the situation.

Vorwärts, which reproduces these comments, adds characteristically:—

It would be better to tell the people the whole truth at once. One does not improve the situation by gradually accustoming the people to it. Alas! it is very doubtful whether free criticism will be allowed on the Budget proposals, for the Government, in answering the National Liberals' demand for an uncensored discussion, has done so in such a manner that criticism may not be unkind or hurtful.

The "All-Highest's" Birthday.

The Kaiser's birthday was the great occasion for the German papers to demonstrate their loyalty in a truly Byzantine fashion and to heap upon the hero of the day most extravagant praises. The *Lokal Anzeiger*, for instance, wrote:—"Among all the rulers of States, large and small, which are now suffering under the horrors of the war, there is none for whom it was so hard to draw the sword as for our Kaiser. There are still millions of men who do not believe this, and it may perhaps take the world a long time to convince itself that that solemn and earnest evening when the Kaiser declared from the balcony of his Palace that the sword was being pressed into his hand, was for him an evening of gloomy tragedy, because he was then burying the dream of his life in order to prevent the destruction of his own, and his forefathers' and his people's life-work. Throughout the world which is now fighting against us, truth has been outraged by a libellous falsification of well-established facts that exceeds all bounds. The most sincere friend of peace that has ever sat on a throne is made, with a devilish rage, responsible for the most terrible war in the world's history. But our Kaiser cannot be depressed by such calumny, since an unshakable resolve took hold of his heart at the grave of peace, and a people of 70,000,000 understands him and regards him as justified."

King George's Speech.

The King's Speech closing the session of Parliament has found no favour in the eyes of the *Kolnische Zeitung*. "How miserable," it exclaims, "is this pronouncement of the King of England to his people! It finds no better way of justifying the war, which has been brought on by the intrigues, extending over many years, of the diplomacy of the *Entente* against Germany, than by the use of the stale phrases which have long lost their effect upon all unbiassed judges. This speech knows nothing of the fight for hearth and home, for national existence, and the right to pursue its vocation in peace; in short, for all those sacred things which the German nation is defending, and from which it derives again and again fresh strength to resist a world of enemies such as has never yet threatened any other single people on earth. Nor does it know anything about the glorious feats of arms and great victories which have been inscribed in the book of history in indelible letters, because England can show nothing of the kind in the present war. This speech is sober, and devoid of enthusiasm as the war business itself into which England has thrown herself headlong. Yet it is enthusiasm alone which bears in its bosom ultimate triumph."

Loss of the Cameroons.

The loss of the Cameroons has been discreetly left alone by the German papers, but Herr Emil Zimmermann, of the *Lokal-Anzeiger*, boldly takes the bull by the horns, acknowledging the defeat, but "hoping for the future":—"The heroic resistance of the Camerooners is at end. They have abandoned the battlefield and saved themselves on neutral territory because they had no longer any food for munitions. Our Cameroon natives who have felt so comfortable for two and a half decades under German rule will now become acquainted with foreign domination. They will now be able to draw a comparison, and they will soon find out how little they have gained by the change. We may be sure that joyous faces and open arms will greet us when we return, on the conclusion of peace, to the Cameroons, which, it may be hoped, will have better frontiers, more suitable for defence."

The Terrible German Navy.

After a period of cogitation several German papers have come to the conclusion that the reason why the British Government has not declared a regular blockade against Germany is that England is afraid of the terrible counter-measures which would be applied by the German Navy. The most extreme version comes appropriately from Hamburg—presumably from Herr Ballin's news bureau. The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* publishes the following as "a telegram from The Hague":—"The English Cabinet hesitated, as is known here, between the demands of the Admiralty and those of the Foreign Office, until the Foreign Office gained the day by the announcement that Grey and Cecil Asquith (*sic*) would resign if another surrender were made to the agitators. They were guided in their firm attitude especially by the fear that the policy advocated by the agitators would immediately have been answered by Germany with the declaration of a regular blockade of the British Isles. This, however, would have relieved the German submarines of the existing limitations of their activity, and would have meant a catastrophe for England in view of the shortage of tonnage."

Turkish Forerunners of Kant.

That universal and ubiquitous friend, Professor Ludwig Stein, went to Constantinople with the first "Balkan" train—naturally:—delivered an address in the lecture hall of Constantinople "University" in the presence of many Ministers, dignitaries, and even one Prince, an address showing—again naturally—the wonderful consanguinity of the Islamic view of the world and German Idealism." There is no man in the world better fitted for the task of proving this thesis than the editor of the *Nord und Sud*; and in a report in the *Vossische Zeitung* we read that—

Special applause was aroused by the lecturer when he set out the difference between the morality of conscience, the morality of sentiment, which are just as common to the native Mohammedan philosophers as to German idealists, on the one hand, and the British utilitarian morality which measures the whole of human conduct by its utility, and not by the standard of duty, on the other hand. The lecturer further showed that the early Mohammedan philosophers, in their conception of morals and their metaphysical ideas, were very close to Leibnitz and Kant.

The Turkish audience must have been delighted to hear that their earliest philosophers had reached the heights of the author of "Théodicée" and of the "Critique of Pure Reason," and the report, indeed, notes that the lecturer on conclusion "was rewarded with lively applause."

The Soldier's Phrase-Book.

The many questions with which a soldier coming home on leave is usually pestered has induced (according to a correspondent writing in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*) a certain officer of the Reserves in a small town to carry about with him a printed slip containing the following text:—"I belong to the regiment ——; (2) I have come unwounded from the front at —; (3) I am on leave from —— till ——; (4) I do not believe in a further great advance in the East; (5) I know as little as Hindenburg when peace will come about." As soon as the ingenious lieutenant meets an old acquaintance he, after the first exchange of greetings, pulls out the slip from his waistcoat pocket and presents it, with the remark, "Before you proceed, read this."

When the War will End.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* gives its heaviest type to the following conclusion of an article by its Military Correspondent on the military situation:—"From the quite sober military point of view it may be said that the end of the world war will come at the time when our enemies calculate that the force which they can apply does not, and according to human reckoning in future will not, obtain proportionate success."

STEAMER ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, SATURDAY.

The Marine Department has been notified that the steamer Texas, supposed to be an oil-tanker, is on fire off Cape Race. The information was received by wireless from a steamship of the Head Line.

POINTS FROM THE CRITICS.

EXPERT VIEWS AGAINST WAR PHASES.

British South of Arras.

Judging from what has been let fall in General Haig's *communiqués* during the past three weeks it would seem that British troops are now holding the front from Arras down to the Somme, where they link up with the French close to the village of Frise, for it will be noted that among the prisoners taken during the German attack on that village on Friday week was a small British patrol. We know from General Haig's bulletin of last Saturday week that our men are entrenched near Carnoy, and on January 6 General Haig reported a successful bombing raid by our airmen on a German store depôt at Le Sars, north-east of Albert. Until last Friday week's attack this part of the front had not been previously subjected to any serious disturbance by the enemy since British troops took charge of it. It would facilitate the unity of Sir Douglas Haig's command if his troops were deployed consecutively along the front occupied, but it is understood to have been made a point of honour with our Allies that they should continue to watch the front east of Souchez and Neuville, which places have been the scene of so many glorious fights.—The Military Correspondent of the *Daily News*.

East Africa.

The campaign in the Cameroons being to all intents and purposes over, attention may now be concentrated on that in German East Africa, the opening of the new phase of which has been marked by two recent despatches from General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. At this stage it is not possible to say much to the point on the subject of the operations, but one or two details may be set forth by way of a general introduction to what is certain to prove a difficult and possibly exciting little war. The first of Sir H. Smith-Dorrien's reports stated that on January 24 our troops advanced from Mbuyuni and drove off a small German force holding Serengeti camp, four miles to the west. It had previously been announced, by the way, that Longido, which is actually in German territory, had been occupied by our troops. The second report was to the effect that excellent progress was being made with a branch line from Voi on the Uganda Railway towards the Anglo-German frontier, which had now reached Serengeti camp. To make the above clear we must start at Mombasa, which is about 54 miles north-east of the mouth of the Umba River, the northern boundary of the coast line of German East Africa. From Vanga at the mouth of the Umba the boundary line runs straight for 120 miles to the north-west and then north for about 25 miles to the neighbourhood of Taveta. About 80 miles north-west of Taveta again is Longido, about 10 miles inside the German border. Returning to Mombasa and proceeding some 90 miles up the Uganda Railway towards Nairobi we come to Voi, whence the branch line is being made to run in a westerly direction to Taveta, which is just on our side of the frontier and 15 miles west of Mbuyuni. From this it will be seen that although we have entered the enemy's territory at Longido he has been, and, perhaps, still is on our side of the frontier line in the Taveta region. The rapid pushing up of our branch railway from Voi will doubtless produce a swift and salutary change in this connection, and from this point on we may expect the operations to become fairly brisk and progressive, though, of course, it is not only on the British East Africa side that we may expect to see our offensive developed.—The Military Correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*.

The Raider at Large.

The Germans, by whatever means, have scored a success which recalls the exploits of the Emden. At that time the Navy was preoccupied with the transport of Indian and Dominion troops in large numbers. At this moment that pre-occupation does not exist to the same extent. A group of valuable ships have gone. That may not be the end of the matter, for there is no saying that the enemy raider may not in the course of the next few weeks achieve other successes to our injury. So, while the Appam and the ships which have been sunk hold public attention, we must be prepared for other untoward incidents until news comes that the commerce destroyer has been hunted down and either captured or sunk.

Whether the audacious raider came from enemy ports in the North Sea or Baltic—and on a misty night the northern route to the Atlantic is not impassable—or is a vessel which has escaped from a neutral port, are secondary matters; the notable and arresting fact is that a raider is at large and our shipping and cargoes are in danger.—Mr. Archibald Hurd in the *Daily Telegraph*.

GERMAN SOLDIERS' RUINED HOMES.

HINDENBURG SPEAKS OUT.

Evidence of the distress among the wives and dependents of German soldiers and of the depressing effects on the men at the front of the state of things at home is afforded by an appeal and a warning addressed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the Imperial Chancellor and the various Imperial and Prussian Ministries. We translate it from the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*. Hindenburg says:—

An ex-bailiff, named Finhold, has approached me with the request that I should support his efforts towards relieving the worries of men at the front concerning their struggling families at home. He has in mind especially the interests of the working middle-classes, people in small businesses, artisans, and tradespeople, who make good earnings in times of peace, but now run the danger of losing all their possessions and of being reduced to destitute day labourers after the war.

Innumerable appeals from dependents of soldiers at the front, begging for help and support, prove to me that Herr Finhold has actually laid bare a wound. Owing to the development of Germany's economic conditions it is just these people in a small way of business who are compelled to resort to considerable borrowings and credit, and in the present condition of markets and payments brought about by the war it is a constant source of great worry and anxiety to the wives and dependents at home to keep going the business of husband or father. This anxiety, too, has a laming effect on the man in the trenches; and so much the more if he cannot see any prospect of help or improvement, either now or at the conclusion of peace.

Here, then, it is obviously of the utmost importance to the economic strength and the future of our Fatherland that some decisive means of dealing with the matter should be invented. The Empire must remove the danger which threatens a large number of its doughty and economically independent sons with poverty or the clutches of the creditor or the total break-up of their homes after the war.

Nor can the army leader pass over such distress heedlessly, for the welfare of his soldiers should be nearest to his heart. Therefore, it is to me a duty, which I feel warmly, to call attention to the dangers depicted above and the need of their removal by a timely act of law. The sense of duty and the fight-to-the-death spirit of our armies demand some return at home, and in this matter.

The nerve power of every single man, which is the fundamental condition not only of holding out but of final and decisive victory, demands as a sure preliminary condition the assurance of economic safety for his people at home and the hope of the possibility of activities, striving ever higher and higher, after peace. The tremendous changes in the economic life of the nation which are taking place now and will increase after the end of the war must find a nation which is healthy economically and capable of development.

VON HINDENBURG, Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of all the German Forces in the East.

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.—At both performances on Friday night at the Empire Theatre 40 members of the famous "D" Company of the 7th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers attended the pantomime, at the invitation of Mr. Barney Armstrong. All the men had been wounded at Suvla Bay. Sergeant Hickey at the first house and Sergeant Burke at the second addressed the audience, and issued a cordial invitation to young men to obtain particulars as to joining the 10th Royal Dublin Fusiliers at the Royal Barracks. The men were cordially received, and thoroughly enjoyed the pantomime "Cinderella."

AIR FIGHTING.

CONDITION OF GERMAN CRAFT AND PILOTS.

NEW MACHINES.

M. Jacques Mortane has just published in the *Revue de Paris* a most informative article on "Aviation and the War," in the course of which he supplies several facts not generally known as to the condition of German aircraft and as to the German aircraft *personnel*. He points out that much of German aircraft talk is bluff of the wildest kind, published to create alarm, and cites the case of the enormous aeroplane that is supposed to have a cigar-shaped balloon above it—a sort of baby Zeppelin—and that can remain suspended in the air without movement. Such a machine, he says, is purely laughable. There can, however, he insists, be no question as to the progress in aviation that Germany has made since the beginning of the war. At the outset of the war the only aeroplanes Germany possessed were those with motor and screw in front—the Albatross and the Aviatik—each carrying three machine guns with 250 cartridges per gun and having a speed of up to 85 miles an hour. Their favourite tactics are to fly over the enemy, fire at him, turn, and keep firing until the cartridges are exhausted. The trouble with this form of machine, which on several occasions has been brought down, is that it is very heavy and difficult for any but an expert pilot to manage. Since then the Fokker plane has been built, of a type similar to the Morane-Saulnier and the Nieuport biplanes, which have on several occasions been taken by Allied aviators for French machines. They are extremely fast, rise very rapidly, and are easy to handle. The Germans also have machines which are useful both for the pursuing of enemy planes and for the purpose of bombardment. As regards the machine that brought down Pégoud, M. Mortane writes:—

Everyone has represented the machine that brought down Pégoud as a very fast aeroplane that was the equal of Pégoud's in speed and power of rising. That is untrue, my information coming from pilots who have had to fight it and have seen it close at hand. The biplane in question goes at about 75 miles an hour, slows down to fight, and then has a speed of about 50 miles an hour. Its pilot, Kandulski, and his passenger, Bilitz, waited for their adversary at a very low altitude, at some 5,000 feet. Their aeroplane was armoured and could remain at its post without fear of attack. It was able to choose the favourable moment to shoot while the French bullets flattened themselves on its armour.

OFFENSIVE TACTICS.

Apart from Kandulski, the best German fighters appear to be Lieutenants Immelmann and Boelke, who in a short time brought down six Allied aeroplanes. It is worth noting that specialists in aeroplane fighting are forbidden to cross the German lines. Their duty is to wait for the adversary and not to go in pursuit of him. Kanduski's case was different, for he had a machine built for air duels, bombardment, control of gunfire, and reconnaissance, and it was in the course of a photographic reconnaissance that he brought down Pégoud. I have frequently drawn attention to the advantages of fighting on one's own ground, and it was the neglect of these tactics that lost us the services of Garros and Gilbert.

To regulate gunfire machines are used to move at seventy-five miles an hour, but they are always accompanied by three pursuing planes, whose duty it is to watch and who are ready to throw themselves on the assailant. In January of last year wireless telegraphy was still not utilised, but now nearly all German fire is regulated by wireless apparatus that carries twenty miles. Reconnaissance is seldom made separately. It is combined with pursuing manœuvres or with bombardment. As regards bombardment, until October last our adversaries were markedly inferior, carrying little weight, operating only by flights of two, three, or rarely ten aeroplanes over open towns, never, or practically never, over military works.

A NEW DESIGN.

It would seem that now something is really being attempted in this connection. It is curious to note that a German aerobus, captured about the 10th of October in Russia, was in several points similar to one of those that could be seen flying every day at Issy-les-Moulineaux. One wonders whether this is coincidence or espionage. This monster apparatus is equipped with double staging (fuselage) and two tails. Each staging is armoured, and carries two machine-guns, a light gun, and cases filled with shells. Propulsion is obtained by two motors. In the middle is the pilot's seat. This is also armoured. The crew consists of six, including aviator, observer, and mechanic. Another machine in course of construction has three seats, is driven by eight coupled motors, each connected to a screw. It could carry a crew of twenty. It is armed with four machine-guns and a quick-firing gun (cannon-revolver) in an armoured turret. The whole machine is armoured, and the upper part is shaped like a reversed roof. It goes usually with two coupled motors, and only uses the four couples for high-speed journeys. Lastly, the Hansa Brandenburg Aviation Society has constructed a biplane that when tested by the pilot Reiterer rose to 16,500 feet in fifty-eight minutes, with three passengers, and to 9,000 feet in thirteen minutes with only the pilot on board. A few days later, on attempting fresh trials, Reiterer was killed.

Despite the interest of these new machines we should not be too uneasy if we take advantage of inventions that can reply to them and that can bring them down like their predecessors. The facts, however, prove to us once again that we must continually be on our guard about the investigations of the enemy, keep our own researches profoundly secret, and, above all, continually increase our air service.

ANTISEPTICS FROM THE SEA.

APPARATUS FOR USE IN HOSPITAL SHIPS.

The fact that, in this war, hospital ships have played a great part in the transport of the sick and wounded has endowed the question of the disinfection of these ships with special importance. A ship bringing cases of para-typhoid fever or dysentery from the near East to England would become, were measures of disinfection neglected, a public danger. The difficulty has been to devise adequate measures which shall be, at the same time, easily applied and relatively cheap.

This difficulty has been solved in large measure by means of an apparatus recently installed in the Aquitania under the supervision of Dr. Dakin and at the instance of the Medical Research Committee of the National Insurance Act.

The apparatus consists of an electrolytic cell, a reversing switch capable of carrying 100 amperes, and some ordinary insulated electric cable. The cost is about £50. The cell stands upon a rubber mat to insulate it, and is raised upon a low table to enable its contents to be poured out easily. It is filled with cold sea water, and if a current of 60-75 amperes at 110 volts be then turned on a solution containing two parts of sodium hypochlorite or available chlorine to 1,000 parts will be obtained in five minutes. The cost of this solution works out at 3d. per 100 gallons.

The solution is also excellent as a sterilizer of drinking water (one part of chlorine to one million parts), and as an antiseptic for wounds (used undiluted as produced by the electrolyzer, *i.e.*, two parts hypochlorite of soda to 1,100 parts). Further, in the butcher's department its value was soon evident, and also in the laundry for soaking undyed cotton and linen goods. It was added to the water in the swimming bath of the ship in the proportion of one part in two million parts, with the result that bacteria which had formerly been present in the water to the number of 2,000 per c.c. were reduced to 200 per c.c., a 90 per cent. reduction.

These excellent results have delighted all who have observed them. In the case of the Aquitania the economy in largely replacing expensive coal-tar disinfectants, such as carbolic acid, cresol, etc., by electrolytic hypochlorite will approximately pay for the cost of the cell (£50) in the course of a single trip of three weeks.

STEEL FROM MELBOURNE FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, SATURDAY.

Arrangements have been completed for the export to England of five hundred tons of steel manufactured in Australia.

ITALY IN ALBANIA.

SAVING THE SERB ARMIES.

WORK OF REORGANISATION

The special correspondent of the *Gazette de Lausanne* in Rome states that definite details are now available of Italy's action in Albania, where the Italian Government have undertaken three tasks: to create roads for the transport of troops and munitions of war, to protect the Serbian Army from the attacks of hostile Albanians, and to supply provisions and other relief to the Serbians who have taken refuge on the Albanian coast. The first task is one of considerable difficulty. Albania consists of high mountains and deep valleys. For six months of the year—from October to March—the valleys are covered with thick mud, which, in the present condition of the ground, is sufficiently deep to prevent the passage of horses and vehicles of all descriptions.

When Albania belonged to the Ottoman Empire the Turkish authorities did not construct any new roads; they even neglected to keep in proper condition the old thoroughfares made by the Romans, and, later, by the Venetians. Now, the Italians are repeating the work of their Roman and Venetian ancestors, and they have begun it in magnificent style. The Italian military authorities have sent their best engineers to Albania, and the latter are doing the same splendid work which has been admired so much by all experts who have witnessed its results on the Isonzo front. Bridges have already been built over the principal rivers, and roads are in course of construction. What the Turks failed to do, and what the Albanians themselves have been unable to accomplish, the Italians will complete within a few months, perhaps even weeks. When the Serbian Army, reorganised and refreshed, advances with its allies to drive the alien invaders from Serbia, it will make use of these new roads.

The accomplishment of the Italians' first task is proceeding; their second task, that of suppressing Albanian attacks on the retreating Serbians, has been completed. German and Austrian and Turkish emissaries were very active some time ago in Albania; they bribed various Albanian chiefs to stir up their tribes against Essad Pasha and against the Allies, and when the Serbian retreat into Albanian territory began the agents of the Central Empires were still busily at work. The result was that the retreating Serbians were frequently attacked by bands of Albanians, who harassed them, plundered them, and massacred them.

BRIGANDS COMMANDED BY GERMANS.

When the full truth about the flight of the Serbian civilian population into Albania is known it will be found that thousands of them, starving and helpless, were cruelly murdered by Albanian brigands, commanded by German and Austrian officers. Essad Pasha, who at that time was still dependent on his own resources, was powerless to struggle against the intrigues of the Germans and Austrians; he was obliged to stand by and see his own followers corrupted without being able to interfere. The arrival of Italian troops at Durazzo put an end to this organised anarchy. With their help Essad Pasha was able to expel the enemy agents who were fomenting crimes and massacres, and the whole movement was speedily crushed.

The third task, that of succouring the Serbian troops who have reached the region of the coast, is being carried out with great efficiency. Under the protection of the Italian Navy Italian ships are carrying provisions and other necessaries for the Serbian Army across the Adriatic, and their distribution is carried out by the Italian authorities in Albania.

To the original task, large enough in itself, has now been added the duty of rescuing the remnants of the Montenegrin Army, and of assisting in its reorganisation. Alongside of these efforts Italy's own forces in Albania have to be fed and supplied with munitions by way of a sea route, menaced by enemy submarines, which, so far, have only succeeded in sinking one or two small sailing vessels whose captains had attempted to cross without the proper escort. The energy with which the Italians have undertaken these perilous operations and the skill and efficiency with which the work is being accomplished command the enthusiastic admiration of all the Allied and neutral witnesses who have been privileged to see with their own eyes how things are being done in Albania.

THE SERBIAN RETREAT.

VIVID DESCRIPTION BY MME. GROUITCH.

Madame Grouitch the American wife of M. Slavko Grouitch, the Serbian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (who will be remembered as having represented his Government at the Court of St. James for many years), has just reached London from Salonika, having been with the Serbian Administration and Army in their retreat since the bombardment of Belgrade in October. Since the outbreak of war she has been untiring in her efforts on behalf of her adopted country, has made journeys to America to organise hospitals and raise funds, has been with the ambulance, of which she is head, in the firing line, and has witnessed from beginning to end what she describes as the tragedy of Serbia. During some of her travels, in common with diplomatists and Government officials, she had to subsist on half a loaf a day.

In conversation with a Reuter's representative Madame Grouitch said:—

"I was asked to form a field hospital for the wounded on the positions defending the retreat from the railway line behind Belgrade to Mladinovatz, and the whole staff started off almost cheerfully on our dangerous mission. We knew that it was for the first time during any war that a hospital, including women on its staff, had been allowed so near the front. As it proved, we were to be often beyond the front, for several times during the ten days of the evacuation from point to point of the most hotly-contested military positions we had the General Staff behind us and not infrequently, indeed, I may say, every night, the batteries that had been mounted just ahead of us were moved to our right, our left, or rear. Shells exploded on spots where our motors or tents had but recently stood; a German aeroplane swooped down low enough to get a good view of the big lettering on our tents, which spelt American Red Cross Mission.

From Belgrade and Nish Madame Grouitch followed the fortunes of the Government and Ministers retreating from one town to another. On they went from Nish to Kraljevo, thence to Rashka.

"Soon," said Madame Grouitch, "it dawned upon us all that our country was to be overwhelmed, and we turned south to Mitrovitza, where we expected help. It became clear that this hope would not be realised. Ladies, children, and officials whose presence was not absolutely necessary were sent off and despatched ahead. Too much credit cannot be given to the Government for the marvellous manner in which the retreat was carried out. The Government and the diplomatic representatives of the *Entente* Powers never left any town until the enemy was actually at the gates.

"For seventeen days, between Mitrovitza and Salonika, it was impossible to halt, and we had to do our ten to fourteen hours daily, no matter how fatigued we were. We dared not stop, for following behind us were streams of refugees waiting for our horses and our beds. Of course, the Government and diplomatic party fared better than some, but even we were reduced to half a loaf of bread daily and nothing else. Soldiers and less unfortunate refugees did not get a quarter of this, and the roads were strewn with dead and dying. Along our route we found the youth of Serbia—boys who in normal times would have been at college, but had joined the colours. The extent of the suffering was immeasurable. On and on they marched, the roads in many places being lined with Austrian prisoners who were repairing the tracks."

In conclusion Madame Grouitch said:—"Practically the whole of the Serbian nation is now under the protection of France. Two thousand refugee children are at Marseilles, where they are being educated. Many thousands of workers are in Corsica, where employment is being found for them. My husband is occupied in removing further refugees from Albania under the menace of enemy aircraft and submarines. A committee has just been formed in Paris, under Madame Millerand and myself, under the title of 'Serbian Nation in France,' which will try to get into touch with all Serbians."

AMERICAN MAILS FOR HOLLAND DETAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, FRIDAY.

The mails on the Dutch steamer Medan, from New York to Rotterdam, which arrived at Rotterdam on February 2, have been detained in England.

LEAVING GALLIPOLI.

SIR C. MONRO'S HIGH PRAISE OF THE TROOPS.

In a Special Order of the Day, dated December 21, General Sir Charles Monro, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, expressed as follows his appreciation of the way in which the withdrawal from the Anzac and Suvla positions was carried out:—

The arrangements made for withdrawal, and for keeping the enemy in ignorance of the operation which was taking place, could not have been improved. The General Officer Commanding the Dardanelles Army, and the General Officers Commanding the Australian and New Zealand 9th Army Corps, may pride themselves on an achievement without parallel in the annals of war. The Army and Corps Staffs, Divisional and subordinate Commanders and their Staffs, and the Naval and Military Beach Staffs proved themselves more than equal to the most difficult task which could have been thrown upon them. Regimental officers, non-commissioned officers, and men carried out, without a hitch, the most trying operation which soldiers can be called upon to undertake—a withdrawal in the face of the enemy—in a manner reflecting the highest credit on the discipline and soldierly qualities of the troops.

"A BOLD AND ACTIVE ENEMY."

It is no exaggeration to call this achievement one without parallel. To disengage and to withdraw from a bold and active enemy is the most difficult of all military operations; and in this case the withdrawal was effected by surprise, with the opposing forces at close grips—in many cases within a few yards of each other. Such an operation, when succeeded by a reembarkation from an open beach, is one for which military history contains no precedent.

During the past months the troops of Great Britain and Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, Newfoundland and India, fighting side by side, have invariably proved their superiority over the enemy, have contained the best fighting troops in the Ottoman Army in their front, and have prevented the Germans from employing their Turkish allies against us elsewhere.

No soldier relishes undertaking a withdrawal from before the enemy. It is hard to leave behind the graves of good comrades and to relinquish positions so hardly won and so gallantly maintained as those we have left. But all ranks in the Dardanelles Army will realise that in this matter they were but carrying out the orders of His Majesty's Government, so that they might in due course be more usefully employed in fighting elsewhere for their King, their country, and the Empire.

There is only one consideration—what is best for the furtherance of the common cause. In that spirit the withdrawal was carried out, and in that spirit the Australian and New Zealand and the 9th Army Corps have proved, and will continue to prove, themselves second to none as soldiers of the Empire.

GERMAN PASTORS IN INDIA.

REMARKABLE BERLIN SERMON.

An eminent German divine, Geheimer Consistorialrat Dr. Conrad, preached a typically Teutonic sermon on January 17 at a service held in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gedachtnis Church at Charlottenburg, Berlin, to welcome home to Germany the members of the Gossner Mission who were expelled some time ago from India. To appreciate fully Dr. Conrad's pulpit harangue, it must be remembered that these German missionaries were found to have abused systematically the liberty conceded to them in India by using all their influence to stir up discontent and anti-English feeling among the native Christians who came to their places of worship. They even prayed publicly before their congregations for the victory of Germany over the British Empire. After their seditious machinations had been fully proved, but not before that, they were interned, and then sent back to Germany under comfortable and even luxurious conditions as non-combatants.

Sixty-six of these apostles of the Germanic gospel attended the service held at the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gedächtnis Church in their honour. The large building was full to overflowing, and the congregation included delegates from most of the other German foreign missionary societies and from numerous religious organisations. The superintendent of German missions in India, Dr. Nottrott, who had been sent to meet the returning missionaries at Rotterdam, led them into the church to the strains of a military march played on the organ. Just before nine o'clock, the hour appointed for the service, the German Empress and the Crown Princess drove up to the main entrance and were conducted by all the officiating clergy to seats on a dais under a magnificent canopy, a sort of theatrical Court box in church. The missionaries; who were, as the German reports say, "driven away" from India, sat in places of honour in front of the altar.

The service, which was partly choral, concluded with a sermon preached by Dr. Conrad from the text, Psalms l., verses 14 and 15, "Sacrifice thanks to God, and render to the Highest . . ." In the course of the sermon, which was brief, Dr. Conrad said:—

"It is our duty first of all to thank the Almighty for the splendid victory which the troops of our Austrian allies have been able, by His grace, to gain over our common enemy, Montenegro; a victory which will strike terror to the hearts of the Powers which set out to destroy our country and to crush our independence. But Divine power is on our side, and the Almighty has strengthened our allies who fight for us, even as He guided our own arms to glorious victory. . . . We are here to give greeting to our brothers and sisters who have been cruelly driven out of India. They have come home from India, many of them broken in health, all of them wounded in the soul.

A NAIVE CONFESSION.

"They were missionaries of peace and of good will; they were preachers of Christianity, and yet they have been savagely attacked by the fury of war. Many of them have laboured for long years under the tropical sun of India, and have rendered invaluable and incalculable services to the country, and in return for their self-sacrificing work they were seized like criminals and conveyed to a concentration camp under the escort of armed soldiers. For many months they languished in this camp, where one of them celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as a missionary and another died as a consequence of the maltreatment meted out to him by the English, leaving behind him a widow with seven penniless orphans.

"It is true that all our missionaries prayed in India for the victory of the German armies, but they gave of their very best to the country.

"When they set foot in Germany again they found out how our enemies had lied to them about the war, and how the German eagle, instead of being winged and wounded, was soaring to more exalted heights than ever. All the cruelties perpetrated against our worthy and devout German missionaries in India, and all the calumnies uttered to them against their own Fatherland, were the work of the English people, whom we formerly admired and looked up to as a model nation, especially in matters of foreign missions and of Christian work. Those same English have trampled international law underfoot, and have defied the usages of civilised nations. But the Almighty is behind the legions of the German Army, and for this reason ultimate victory over all the forces of evil, headed by the English, is certain. We are carrying the flag of Christ; we are fighting for it; it is the duty of all of you to hold aloft the banner of Jesus under which we march and fight our battles. Then, after our enemies are smitten, Christian Germany will lead the world in morality and religion, in the holiest works of peace."

During the sermon it was noticed that the Empress nodded her head vigorously to signify her assent to the preacher's strong attacks on England and to his prophecy of victory under Divine protection. At the end of the service the Empress and the Crown Princess sent for several of the missionaries from India, with whom they conversed for some time, while the whole congregation remained in their places and watched the interview. Both Empress and Crown Princess contributed to the collection taken for the benefit of the missionaries expelled from India.

THE LITERARY WORLD

ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

On behalf of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Committee, Lord Plymouth, Chairman, Sir C. C. Wakefield, Treasurer, and Mr. I. Gollancz, secretary, forward particulars of the celebrations which it is intended to hold this year. The main outline of the proposals have been submitted to the King, and have met with with his approval; and the King and Queen have become patrons of the Committee. The Prime Minister has accepted the office of honorary president of the general committee. As Easter Sunday falls on Sunday, April 23, it has been decided to observe that day as Shakespeare Sunday. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey have arranged for a special commemoration of Shakespeare in the Abbey, and special sermons will be preached in the afternoon and evening. The committee invite the religious leaders of all denominations to join in paying tribute to Shakespeare's memory on the tercentenary of his death.

On Monday, May 1, a meeting will be held at the Mansion House, at which it is hoped the Prime Minister will attend and speak. A committee of actors, presided over by Sir George Alexander, have made themselves responsible for a special performance of one of Shakespeare's plays, which will take place on Tuesday, May 2, and be under the Royal patronage. The profits will be devoted to the Red Cross Fund. Wednesday, May 3, corresponding in New Style to April 23 Old Style, will be observed as "Shakespeare Day," and it is proposed that schools and training colleges throughout the country should make some arrangements for enabling the young people to take part in the commemoration. The annual Shakespeare Lecture, founded in the British Academy, will be delivered on May 3 by Dr. J. W. Mackail. Stratford-on-Avon will be visited on Friday, May 5, when a special performance will be given at the Memorial Theatre.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Highland Association, held in the Palace Hotel, Edinburgh, the Publications Committee reported on the progress of the Gaelic Reader, edited by Dr. Watson, who had stated that it would not be possible to give a balanced account of the Gaelic in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries within the limits of a book of 150 pages. The Committee wished, therefore, to give permission to Dr. Watson to proceed with an enlarged senior Gaelic reader, and give a balanced idea of Gaelic in the three centuries mentioned. The two main books were the Ross Gaelic, first of all, and the Senior Reader. The publication of the Ross Gaelic marked an epoch in Gaelic literature. The question had been raised of supplying Gaelic books to soldiers and sailors, and it had been decided that this was not advisable. It had been found, however, that the official magazine was very popular in the services. An arrangement had been made to supply short Gaelic tales to the hospitals and other suitable centres.

Professor Watson, dealing with the book, said it was of the utmost importance that the young people of the Highlands should be brought into touch with the magnificent poetry produced by the Gaelic-speaking people in the last three centuries. At this time the poetry was quite inaccessible. The books in which it occurred were rather objects of antiquarian interest than of practical use. His book ought to be ready towards the latter end of this year. Two-thirds of the material had already been written. But a book of this sort was only a single instalment of what was due to Highland literature. To do the subject justice would require a very much larger scheme of operations. He would like to see their literature entirely re-edited according to the centuries. He was quite sure if that were done—and it would be no insuperable task to have the poetry so issued in a handy, accessible form—it would be of the utmost benefit to the young people of the Highlands. At the present moment the material at the disposal of teachers was inaccessible. Scholars had been more intent in dealing with the advanced stages of the language, philological problems, and history, and the time had come when they must realise that they had to make all this literature more easily obtainable.

Mr. John Masefield is lecturing in America, and the American papers are offering him a frank and bracing welcome. Incidentally, they recall incidents of Mr. Masefield's early career in America. The *New York Times* says in a bright leaderette of welcome:—"When John Masefield left this city twenty years ago, after a sojourn here as a hard-working 'handy man' and factory employe, it is not likely that his expectations of the future included his return as a famous poet to warm welcome and wide acclaim."

A comparison is drawn between Mr. Masefield's attitude and that of the "I-won't-works" who think that the world owes them not only a living but the choice of what kind of living it shall be. "Mr. Masefield took the first job he could find, which was that of washing glasses and being handy-man in a little Greenwich village hotel. Sometimes he was asked to mind his employer's baby; and did it so well that the infant's mother, after the manner of mothers, still remembers fondly the care and tenderness with which he watched the little one." The writer points out that Mr. Masefield did not attempt to foist a gold brick upon a busy world, and continues:—"The world is now acclaiming Mr. Masefield because he has always deserved well of it, whether as a baby-tender, dish-washer, or poet." Mr. Masefield certainly seems to have made good in both worlds.

To establish the British equivalent of the Baedeker is a task of no small magnitude, yet the scheme to do so is already well advanced, and when certain difficulties presented by the continuance of the war are surmounted an all-British production will be on the market. Mr. Findlay Muirhead, who for twenty-eight years has been connected with the English side of Baedeker's publication, has, with his brother, Dr. J. F. Muirhead, become responsible for the "Muirhead Guide Books Company, Limited," and has outlined his scheme to a Press representative. "We intend," he said, "to follow the style of Baedeker to some extent, but we shall not try and crowd too much into one volume. Each book dealing with a particular country will be written by experts in that country; each publication will be freely illustrated by maps, and the text will be in English and French. As Baedeker was produced exclusively in Germany, so our books will be all-English, and I hope that fact will appeal to the patriotism of our travellers, and to the support of our Allies. Upon that much of our success depends, and we shall issue our Guides accordingly. Baedeker's list totals twenty-six, and after starting with London we shall take those countries which appeal most to tourists, and add to them as the war ceases."

"As to the style of the Guides, I think the statement that it is to be novel in character is quite unauthorised, and would be most difficult to carry out. We aim at good print and paper, clear maps, strong bindings, and a comprehensive survey of things to be seen. No advertisements will be permitted, and that will give us a freer hand to recommend or refuse where we choose. Besides, it will give a better appearance to the book."

It was pointed out that Murray's handbooks had been ousted by the Baedeker—just in the same manner as the Muirhead Guide Books hope to deal with its German rival—and that the copyright of Macmillan's well-known series had been acquired by Mr. Muirhead. "That is true," he said, "but it must be made clear we are not going to re-issue them. Our series will be quite new, and we shall not resurrect but rather absorb the best of the material contained in the other two with the most practical and up-to-date information added." The date of publication depends entirely on the circumstances of the war. It is hoped that the new Guides will be as cheap as the Baedekers. The work of compilation has begun, and it is to be hoped that the all-British venture will prove an Allied success.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS MURDERED.

TERRIBLE CHARGES AGAINST AUSTRIA.

The following statement is issued by the Russian Headquarters Staff:—

In October the Headquarters Staff received the following information from six of our soldiers who escaped from captivity in Austria. They said that in spite of a whole series of the tortures to which they and their comrades, numbering 500 men, were subjected all of them resolutely refused to dig trenches for the enemy. For this refusal the Austrians shot four soldiers on June 4 at the village of Gossensass, half-way between [illegible]bruck and Brixen. The execution was carried out by military cadets. Altogether [illegible] men were condemned to be shot. Those who were executed died like heroes.

It appears, according to information received at the General Headquarters, that the Austrians generally had recourse to torture to induce our men to work on the [illegible] which were often in the actual firing line. The Austrians also attempted to force our soldiers to dig trenches on our very front, but in every case these attempts failed owing to the unwavering fidelity of the Russian soldier to the oath he had taken.

The four soldiers shot were John [illegible]chenko, of the province of Kherson; Theodor Leunine, of the province of Kursk; John Kataioff, of the province of Voronezh, and Philip Koulikoff, of the province of [illegible].

According to the testimony of an Austrian deserter who was a witness of the shooting of the above-mentioned soldiers, he was sent to Brennerbad in order to [illegible] Russian prisoners interned there [illegible]. Because of their refusal coercive measures were applied. The following case is notable. Twenty men were tied to trees in a most brutal manner. A non-commissioned officer of the engineers, a Muscovite, was literally crucified. His arms were bound above his head and his feet were turned inwards around the tree, and in this position he was left hanging ten inches from the ground. In twenty minutes he lost consciousness, [illegible] after two hours all the prisoners who had been submitted to this torture were in a state of syncope. Some of them during the torture implored their captors to shoot them in order to put an end to their sufferings. [illegible] this work of atrocity was carried out by future officers of the Austrian Army.

As these tortures had little effect on other prisoners, five were condemned to be shot. Voluntary executioners were [illegible], and, as many offered their services [illegible] chosen at first. The shooting of the condemned men was carried out as follows: Some 150 Russian prisoners were assembled before the structure which was [illegible] as a dwelling-place. It was situated at the side of a road, and had a ditch crossed by a footbridge running down its entire length. The pupils of the preparatory [illegible] officers were lined up on three sides of the prisoners. The condemned were brought to the other bank of the ditch, and the cadets with their rifles pointed at a distance of four inches from the men, killed them with two shots in the chest and two in the head. On account of the great number desirous of taking part in the execution it was carried out by four different parties of [illegible] men each. A non-commissioned [illegible] insisted on being permitted to participate in the massacre of the Russians and his request was granted. All those who shot [illegible] were Germans or Tyrolese.

The Headquarters Staff has taken steps to discover the regiments in which these soldiers served in order that the names of these heroes and martyrs may be [illegible] the regimental records.

A RUNNING GAZETTEER.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE [illegible])

enemy. Shattra, or Shatt-el-[illegible] in the country inhabited by the [illegible] Arabs, and lies near the southern end of the Shatt-el-Hai, the canal which runs from the Tigris at Kut to the Euphrates. It is [illegible] 90 miles in a direct line from Kut [illegible] 70 miles west of our line of communications on the Tigris.

Trikeri.—An official message [illegible] states that British detachments landed at Trikeri, on the Gulf of Volo, paid [illegible] Greek sailing ships, and subsequently embarked. Trikeri is a small seaport in Thessaly, at the eastern entrance of the Gulf of Volo. The channel separates [illegible] from the island of Euboea.

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Remittances to be made payable to the Irish Times, Limited, Westmoreland street, Dublin.
The "Irish Times" is registered at the General Post Office for transmission as a Newspaper.

Printed and Published by the Irish Times Limited, at the Offices, 31 Westmoreland street, in the Parish of St. Mark and City of Dublin. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY [illegible]

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BIRTHS.
HETHERINGTON—February ... Kildare, the wife of W. Hetherington ... son.
JEFFARES—February 5, 1916, at ... the wife of ERNEST W. JEFFARES ... avenue, Rathgar, of a son ...
MINCHIN—February 4, 1916, at ... street, the wife of EDWARD A. MINCHIN ... Doory Hall, Mullingar, of a ...

MARRIAGES.
HEALY AND DEMPSEY—February ... Church of the Holy Name ... Rev. John Flanagan ... Joseph Nowlan, C.C. ... road, Bray, to ... GEORGE S. DEMPSEY ...
LEDOUX AND WILLIS—February ... Peter's Church, Drogheda ... R. M. Peile Freeman, M.A. ... L. P. T. LEDOUX, B.D. ... EDITH GEORGINA, daughter ... WILLIS, Bank Manager ...
M'CREADY AND KENNEDY—February ... the Mariners' Church, Kingstown ... by the Most Rev. the Lord ... assisted by the Rector ... and Rev. R. Arthur Oulton ... M'CREADY, Rugby ... C. T. M'Cready, D.D. ... Mrs. M'Cready ... GEORGINA HESTER ... HERBERT BROWNLOW ... Rectory, Mariners' Church ... grand-daughter of the late ... Regius Professor of Surgery ... Green, Dublin.

DEATHS.
CONDON—February 5, ... terrace, Donnybrook ... MARY JANE, widow of ... HUNT CONDON, Army ... daughter of the late ... Mount Rivers, Carrigaline ... private. No flowers.
DUNCAN-WILSON—February ... dence, 8 Oxford row ... ELLEN DUNCAN-WILSON ... fergus, aged 73 years.
EAVES—February 5, 1916, at ... North Strand, Dublin ... 58 years of age ... to-morrow (Tuesday) ... perfect peace.
ELGEE—February 4, 1916, at ... widow of the late ... Royal Welch Fusiliers ... late Adam Scheales ... Crescent, Southampton ...
KERMODE—February ... Cardiff, GEORGE ... of the late ... city, aged 37 years ...
KNOX-LEET—Suddenly ... LILLIAN, dearly-loved wife ... H. Knox-Leet ... H. R. M'Gee ... years. R.I.P. ...
LOGAN—February ... Cottage, Aboghill ... beloved wife of James Logan ...
M'CORMICK—February ... Australia ... son of William M'Cormick ... Monkstown ...
MITCHELL—On February ... 3 Lansdowne ... Rev. Prebendary ...
SEYMOUR—January ... SEYMOUR ... W., late Chief ... Queensland ... late Colonel ... Castle, Ballinasloe ... year.
TAYLOR—January ... (Jack) ... Philipstown ... his 24th year ...

ROLL OF HONOUR.
BOYD—Officially reported ... Killed in action ... savage, Blackrock ...

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
Mr. and Mrs. HARRY MEARES, 37 Grosvenor road, Rathgar ...

IN MEMORIAM.
KINCH—...
M'CORMICK—...
PHELAN—...

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